Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

# Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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# CITATION ISSUED TO ARMY FLIER FOR GALLANTRY

## Sergeant Anafuki, Single-Handed, Downed 5 Foe Planes In Combat Over Rangoon

## FEAT ON OCT. 8, 1943

## Although He Crashed Deliberately Into Enemy Machine, He Effected Safe Landing

For shooting down single-handed five enemy planes near Rangoon on October 8, 1943, a citation was issued by the Army Commander to Sergeant Satoshi Anafuki, it was revealed in a War Ministry communique issued at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

The above fact has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, according to the War Ministry communique, which follows:

"A citation has been issued by the Army Commander to Sergeant Satoshi Anafuki who, single-handed, shot down five enemy planes near Rangoon on October 8, 1943.

"The above fact has been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation follows:

"Citation.

"Sergeant Satoshi Anafuki.

"While the above was engaged in the defense of Rangoon as the Fourth Plane of the Tomomune Formation of the Nitta Unit, the report was received at 12:15 p.m. October 8, 1943, that enemy planes had appeared over Bassein. The Sergeant went into action to intercept them. It happened that, due to damage to equipment, the above was somewhat behind the main force in taking to the air.

"While making a solo flight, the Sergeant sighted an enemy formation consisting of 11 B-24's and two P-38's in the direction of Thameintaw. Set on annihilating the foe single-handed, the Sergeant, in the first instance, surprise-attacked the rear P-38, then in a protective position, from above its tail and shot it down at a single blow.

"Repeating persistent and daring attacks, the Sergeant brought down two other B-24's and one P-38.

"During the combat, his left palm was shot through with a bullet, but he was nothing daunted. When he had exhausted his ammunition, the Sergeant, burning with fighting spirit, deliberately crashed his plane into a B-24 and brought it down by smashing its tail.

"In this battle, the Sergeant, unaided, brought down three B-24's and two P-38's.

"Forced to make an emergency landing due to damage to his plane the Sergeant, with composure and cool judgment, managed to return safely.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Sergeant participated in various operations in the Philippine and Burma areas and invariably scored brilliant results, having to his credit 30 enemy planes shot down up to the present combat. This attests to his intense attacking spirit, virile fighting spirit, consummate skill and death-defying devotion to his assignments. His exploits are distinguished and set an eminent example to the pilots of the Imperial Japanese Fighter Plane Units.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

October 10, 1943,
Army Commander."

### Brilliant Record

A resume of the part played by Sergeant Anafuki in various operations follows as given by the War Ministry:

"Sergeant Satoshi Anafuki, youthful airman attached to the Nitta Unit, with Taiwan as his base was engaged in convoy duty over a long distance day after day, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"With the operational base advanced to the Philippines following the progress of the war, he was engaged in the protection of the navigation bases of the Units operating in the Philippines. He also took part in the attacks on Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island.

"Transferred to Burma, the Sergeant participated in attacks on the Tinsukia, Chittagong and Fenni airfields and other enemy air bases in eastern India, at the same time tak-

(Continued on Page 2)

## Japan-Argentine Body Sends ¥5,000 Donation For Temblor Relief

**An additional donation of ¥5,000 was made on Thursday by the Japan-Argentina Society toward the relief of the victims in the recent earthquake which shook western Argentina and laid waste the city of San Juan. Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, on behalf of the Society, had already sent a telegram expressing sympathy and a sum of ¥1,000 to the Argentine Government on Tuesday. In view of the severity of the earthquake, the Japan Red Cross is considering various plans for extending aid to the victims.**

# DETAILS OF DAMAGE AT SAN JUAN BARED

## Japanese Ambassador to Argentina Sends Full Report To Foreign Office

Details of the disastrous earthquake which shook San Juan, Argentina, were revealed in an official report sent by Baron Shu Tomii, Japanese Ambassador to Argentina, to the Foreign Office here.

Ambassador Tomii's report was as follows:

"Immediately upon receipt of the news of the disaster, the Argentine War Minister issued an order to the Army Garrison nearest to San Juan to take part in rescue work. Meanwhile, the Navy Minister sent emergency supplies, naval surgeons and medical corps to the afflicted area on three naval planes from the port of Belgrano. The Government also took emergency steps to obtain the cooperation of the people in the donation of funds for relief. On January 17, a Cabinet session was held concerning the situation at San Juan and various decisions were reached. It was decided that the Government would undertake the collection of funds, that 10,000,000 pesos would be expended at present and that January 18 would be observed as a day of mourning throughout the nation.

"After the end of the Cabinet session President General Pedro Ramirez left for San Juan aboard a special train, accompanied by the Ministers of Finance and Public Works, the Chief Secretary of the Presidential Office, the Chief of the Federal Police and other high officials. On the same afternoon the Director of the Labor Foodstuffs Bureau called together the representatives of labor organizations, banks, industry, commerce, and other circles, and established a committee for collecting relief funds for those in the stricken area. Meanwhile, the Argentine National Bank decided to give its debtors in the San Juan area a wide moratorium.

"The Bureau of Newspapers and Information has been issuing official reports concerning the disaster. On the night of January 16, the bureau announced that a telegram to the President from the Minister of the Interior who was on site, said, 'the people in the stricken area are calm. The number of dead cannot be stated definitely due to the fact that fallen buildings have not yet been adequately cleared but those ascertained up to the present number 500. Those heavily injured number 900 and those slightly injured 4,000. It is believed that it is impossible to use any of the buildings in San Juan.'

"On the morning of January 17, the same bureau announced, 'Because of the difficulty in ascertaining exact figures, the number of dead is still placed at 500 but the number is expected to grow. The number of severely injured is decidedly not lower than 1,000 and the material damage not less than 100,000,000 pesos. The loss sustained by commerce and industry is not less than 300,000,000 pesos, it is understood at present.'

"I think that the extent of ravage wrought by the earthquake may easily be gauged by the foregoing description.

"On January 17, I, in my capacity as Ambassador, in accordance with Your Excellency's instructions, conveyed in writing Your Excellency's condolences to the Argentine Government and I also in my private capacity expressed sympathy over the disaster that has befallen the people of the Republic.

"The Japan Society of Argentina began to collect subscriptions for the relief of the earthquake victims and on the afternoon of January 17 handed in to the Argentine Government 5,000 pesos as an initial donation.

(Continued on Page 2)

# FOE AIR ATTACK ON HANSA BASE IS FRUSTRATED

## Our Ground Forces Down 3 Raiders and Repulse All The Others

## TARAWA POSITIONS HIT

## Bitter Aerial Battles Raging Daily Over Rabaul; Americans Are Desperate

**Domei**

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 20.—A formation of 45 enemy fighter and bomber planes, consisting of B-24's and P-40's, came attacking our positions at Hansa located between Wewak and Madang on New Guinea Island on the morning of January 18. Our anti-aircraft batteries roared into action immediately and succeeded in shooting down three B-24's and repulsed all the other raiders. In this battle, the Japanese losses were 10 killed and wounded.

### Tarawa Bombed

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—Units of the Japanese Air Force attacked and bombed United States military installations on Tarawa Island and inflicted considerable damage and casualties, according to a Washington dispatch quoting the announcement of the United States Navy Department issued today.

### American Indians Mustered

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—The 158th Battalion of the United States Army known as the "bushmasters" battalion stationed in New Britain, is mostly composed of American Indians of over 20 different tribes, a Washington dispatch quoting the announcement made by United States Army authorities today disclosed.

This unique battalion which is observed as first of its kind was formerly a calvary unit which was recently reorganized and given special jungle-fighting training, the report added.

### Bitter Aerial Battles

Bitter aerial battles of a decisive nature are of daily occurrence in the area of Rabaul. The obvious intention of the enemy is to surround our strong zone of fighting in the South Pacific according to a plan of large proportions. Thus there is an intensification of the air raids which the enemy, America, is conducting on Rabaul. The way he does that shows that he wants to take the wind out of our sails.

In this connection there is something extremely delicate about the way in which the war situation in the Central Pacific is developing.

The enemy who has gained a foothold in the Gilberts group intends to make the islands a base from which to conduct operations in the Central Pacific with a view to an invasion of our inner South Seas. The recent air attacks by the enemy on Taroa and Mille Islands in the Marshall group reveal what the enemy has up his sleeves in the Central Pacific.

Consolidated B-24's and North American B-25's are dominating among the enemy planes which come to attack the Marshall Islands and the attacks the enemy make on the islands are feeble compared with those on Rabaul which are made by the enemy with a large formation of bombers and fighters.

But there is nothing to justify us in taking a light view of the motive prompting the enemy to pay hostile attention to the Marshall Islands because it is not as serious as he is giving to Rabaul. In the South Pacific the enemy by sealing the fate of Rabaul wishes to put himself in a position for cutting Japan off from our various southern regions. In the Central Pacific the enemy is intending to blast at our zone of fighting in our inner South Seas.

### Details of Attacks

Below are given details of the aerial attacks which have been made by the enemy in the Central Pacific during the past several days.

**January 3**

Four-motored Consolidated B-24 planes, totaling 14, came to attack Taroa Island, Maloelap lagoon.

(Continued on Page 2)

# 5 Chungking-Bound Transports, All Loaded With Troops, Downed

## Japanese Army Planes Make Surprise Attack on Enemy's India-China Air Route; Two Foe Fighters Also Shot Down

**Domei**

RANGOON, January 20.—In a successful surprise attack on the enemy's India-China air route, Imperial Japanese Army Air Units on the afternoon of January 18 shot down five enemy transport planes, loaded to capacity with troops and materials, and two fighter planes, all Chungking-bound.

Going out on their death-dealing mission, our surprise raiders encountered an enemy P-38 on patrol duty near Myitkyina and shot it down at a single blow.

Winging their way into the India-China supply route, our Wild Eagles spotted two enemy formations, one consisting of three DC-3 type transport planes under the escort of six P-40's and the other of two transport planes of the same type escorted by two P-40's, that were flying over the steep Tahsueshan range.

After furious assaults by our Wild Eagles, all the enemy transport planes and one of the escorting P-40's were brought down. Adding the one P-38 that had met the same fate earlier, the total exploits on that day were seven machines.

Enemy raids on the Burma area have been increasing in tenacity with the progress of counter-offensive preparations, aggregate totals of 2,000 and 3,700 enemy planes appearing over that area in November and December, respectively.

Japanese Army Air Units in a certain area, despite their numerical inferiority, have invariably been successfully intercepting the persistent foe attempts, while at the same time pounding the foe's India-China supply route with brilliant results.

### Foe Positions Attacked

**Domei**

LISBON, January 19.—Japanese Forces carried out two separate attacks on the night of January 15 on anti-Axis positions in the Maungdaw area on the western border of Burma it was admitted by anti-Axis headquarters in Southeastern Asia, according to a New Delhi report.

# RABAUL DRIVE TOUGH, BALDWIN WARNS U.S.

## Says Nippon Air Strength Great, Americans Exaggerating Japanese Losses

**Special**

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—Hanson Baldwin, noted military commentator of the New York Times, in a recent issue of the New York Times warned the Americans against the difficulties lying ahead in the campaign against Rabaul and added that "Rabaul is not an end in itself, but the only way on the long, hard road to Tokyo," according to a dispatch received here.

Baldwin's article significantly stressed that there was little doubt that official claims in the United States communiques from the southwestern Pacific had exaggerated Japanese losses, and particularly the effect of those losses. Baldwin said that the Japanese have shown an amazing ability to put large numbers of planes into the air at Wewak and Rabaul and recently around Rabaul where an American naval task force was heavily attacked by Japanese planes.

Baldwin stated that American communiques had reported that a heavy toll was exacted from the Japanese Air forces around Rabaul, Wewak and Bougainville but that "we find ourselves repeatedly opposed in these areas by a considerable Japanese air force." Baldwin emphatically added, "Our claims of loss and damage to the enemy's sea and air forces in the southwestern Pacific seem obviously exaggerated. Moreover, air bombardment will not force the surrender of the Japanese garrison which defends New Britain and New Ireland. If we get close enough to raid Rabaul and at the same time outflank it in the north by a move into the Gilberts, Marshalls and Carolines, Rabaul might be cut off and isolated strategically and made untenable. This is a far better way of reducing it than by a head-on assault."

Baldwin expressed the possibility of neutralizing or taking Rabaul, however, and said, "There is no sense in minimizing the difficulties of the job to the people of the United States. Rabaul is not an end in itself but the only way on the long, hard route to Tokyo."

# JOHORE PUBLIC LIBRARY

## To Offer Facilities for Study of Nippon Language

**Domei**

JOHORE BHARU, January 18.—In line with the local authorities' policy to afford facilities for the people to study the Japanese language and culture, a free public library will be opened next Thursday under the auspices of the Publicity Department.

Japanese books, periodicals pamphlets and other publications will be available at the library which is conveniently situated in front of the local market.

# SOVIETS DEMANDING POST-WAR EQUALITY

## No Safe Cooperation Among Nations If Moscow Has No Share, Says Tass

**Special**

LISBON, January 19.—"The conviction is gaining strength among the best statesmen of Europe and America that there can be no safe and lasting cooperation among the nations if such a great Power as the Soviet Union should not have a share in the organization of the world after the war," Tass News Agency declared in an article commemorating the 20th anniversary of the death of Nicolai Lenin, great Soviet leader, which falls on January 21, according to a dispatch from Moscow.

"The conviction is also spreading," it continues, "that the Soviet Union's role in solving most of the important questions of the world must correspond to its war efforts. Proofs of this change in other countries' relationship to the Soviet Union are conferences at Moscow and in particular at Teheran."

The article was written by Mr. Manuilski who, with Premier Josef Stalin and Mr. Dimitroff, belongs to the Executive Committee of the Comintern.

### Wants No Intervention

**Special**

LISBON, January 19.—The British have now convinced themselves that the Soviet Union rejects any intervention of her allies in European questions, declared Augusto Assia, London correspondent of a Madrid newspaper, according to a report from the Spanish capital.

Mr. Assia pointed out that the Kremlin is ready to make some concessions regarding ideological matters but that otherwise Soviet aims remain the same.

One thing is clear beyond doubt, the Spanish correspondent stated, namely that Premier Josef Stalin means to establish for himself in eastern Europe a sphere of influence which will be independent of Britain and which would represent a weighty factor in power politics and economic policy.

# STEEL SHIPMENTS GAIN

## Schedule Completed by Showa Steel Works for 1943-44

**Domei**

ANSHIN, January 19.—Noteworthy increase in shipments of steel to Japan has been accomplished as scheduled shipments of steel by the Showa Steel Works to Japan for the 1943-44 fiscal year was completed on January 17.

The Showa Steel Works is making efforts for additional shipments for the remainder of the present fiscal year, ending March 31, in order to contribute toward the strengthening of the fighting power of Japan.

# GERMAN STAND REMAINS FIRM, USHIBA AVERS

## Returning Gaimusho Official Declares Home Front in Reich Is Solid

## PEOPLE FULLY BACK HITLER

## Aircraft Output Increasing—War Machinery Ready for 2nd Front Move by Foe

Germany's stand is firm. This is the conclusive observation brought back from the Reich by Nobuhiko Ushiba, Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. Mr. Ushiba had assumed the Berlin post in 1941, immediately prior to the outbreak of the German-Soviet conflict and returned here on January 5. Prior to his departure for home, he had inspected the Western Front accompanying Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin.

"Germany entered the current war with the idea of a short-term struggle," Mr. Ushiba told the press on Thursday. "As a matter of fact, the conflict has been protracted and pessimistic observations regarding the Reich's home front had been advanced since the withdrawal of the Wehrmacht from Stalingrad.

"However," declared the Foreign Office official, "a drastic change was carried out in Germany's national machinery after the unsuccessful campaign against the Volga citadel; a large-scale moral and material mobilization was effected and the German people realized once and for all how serious the war they were fighting was. Since then seriousness and fervor have prevailed in German minds as reflected in the speeches by Reich leaders."

### German Morale High

Referring to German morale, Mr. Ushiba further revealed that the Germans, especially the young generation, remain firm in their determination. This, he observed, is the result of the thoroughgoing National Socialist education, particularly of the "Arbeit Dienst" or labor service.

A number of Japanese experts, according to Secretary Ushiba, recently inspected various fields of German national machinery; mines, factories and farms. These Japanese, he said, were unanimous in the opinion that the Reich's home front is sound and firm.

Regarding the National Socialist Administration, the Gaimusho official declared that the National Socialist Party and the nation are integrated, the organization of the Party working to the fullest extent among the people. "The Party is playing a vital role," the Embassy Secretary revealed, "in urgent administrative measures such as the dispersion of urban population and distribution of daily commodities."

"The people place full confidence in their sole leader, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, and there can be no unrest in this regard. It cannot be denied that some fear prevailed as to the nation's morale after Stalingrad but the situation improved after all, thanks to the pertinent measures taken by the Government. The Governors in 40-odd provinces in the Reich are all young National Socialist members, full of enthusiasm and executive ability. They frequently meet the common people to listen to their complaints and are ready to rectify any defects in their administration.

### Absolute Harmony

"The Party and the Army," Mr Ushiba continued, "are in absolute harmony and there is no fear whatever of discord developing between them for the duration of the war. This is admitted even by the enemy."

The Reich war machinery is ready to meet the launching of the second front campaign by the foes, the Secretary declared. The Germans are determined not only to frustrate the Anglo-American invasion into the Continent but to deal a striking blow to the enemy forces in case they start the operations.

The defense along the French coast, according to Mr. Ushiba, is stronger than is generally imagined to be. He maintained that while the second front battle may prove a big risk for the Germans, there is a probability that they will make it a good chance.

As regards the German retaliation against the British bombings, the Secretary stated that preparations must have been completed by the end of last year and that the Reich quarters are planning to carry out a "positive" offensive against Britain.

(Continued on Page 2)

## His Imperial Majesty Receives in Audience Minister of Welfare

**His Majesty the Emperor at 2 p.m. Thursday was pleased to receive in audience Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi and asked him questions regarding the Emergency National Work Mobilization program recently decided on by the Cabinet. In this connection, the Welfare Ministry issued the following statement: "At 2 p.m. today Welfare Minister Koizumi was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty and submitted reports on administrative matters. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to ask questions regarding the National Work Mobilization and other matters. Welfare Minister Koizumi withdrew from the Palace, moved by the Imperial solicitude."**

# GOVERNORS' PARLEY BEGINS IN HSINKING

## Prime Minister Chang Clarifies Government Policy for Year In Opening Address

**Domei**

HSINKING, January 20.—The year's first meeting of the provincial governors of Manchoukuo, which was called to concentrate the total power of the people in order to increase fighting power still more, was opened at 9:30 a.m. today at the State Council Hall here. Attending were Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the State Council, the Ministers and Vice-Ministers, the Governors of all the provinces of Manchoukuo, Lieutenant-General Mitsuji Miyake, Chief of the General Headquarters of the Concordia Society, and representatives of the Kwantung Army.

The meeting started with National Group Rites, following which there was a respectful reading of an Imperial Rescript concerning the times. After an address by Prime Minister Chang, all those assembled proceeded to the Imperial Palace and, after worshipping at the Shrine of National Founding, were graciously received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

After being honored by being graciously granted luncheon at 12:30 p.m., those attending the meeting withdrew. The meeting was reopened at 2:30 p.m. at the State Council Hall. After an address by Mr. Takebe, the Ministers of War, Civil Life, Education, and Justice spoke on their policies for the year. The first day's session was adjourned after interpellations and answers.

### Chang's Opening Address

In his address delivered at the opening of the session, Prime Minister Chang declared in substance as follows:

"During the last year Manchoukuo directed all its efforts for holding solid the defense of the North and increasing fighting power, and the people of Manchoukuo drove forward toward the successful conclusion of the sacred war and the construction of Greater East Asia. Manchoukuo also recognized Burma and the Republic of the Philippines, which attained independence through the aid of our ally, Japan. Manchoukuo also recognized the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. At the same time Manchoukuo established friendly relations with these nations. Further, at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, the Representatives of the various nations recognized and understood the responsibilities and national development of Manchoukuo and expressed their respects to Manchoukuo. The status of Manchoukuo among nations has thus become unshakable.

"The policy of the Government for the present year is to establish solidly a cooperative position, which is Manchoukuo's responsibility in wartime, and to make perfect the holding of the defense of the North and the increasing of fighting power. To this end we will direct our efforts at disseminating an understanding of the national structure, increasing nationalistic feeling, and driving home a recognition of the

(Continued on Page 2)

# DIET RESUMING SESSION TODAY; 32 BILLS READY

## Tojo, Shigemitsu to Address Both Houses on Administrative, Foreign Policies

## M.P.'S PREPARED FOR WORK

## Discussions to Be Concentrated On Issues of Truly National Importance

Charged with the task of gearing the nation fully for the victory that must be achieved without fail in this phase of decisive war, the 84th, regular, session of the Imperial Diet will resume work today after the year-end and New Year holidays.

Already 14 of the 32 Government bills have been presented to the House of Peers and the remaining 18 to the House of Representatives. The general account and special account budgetary estimates for the 1944 fiscal year are expected to be sent to the House of Representatives today

### Vital Speeches Ready

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech on administrative policy, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's speech on foreign policy and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya's speech on financial policy were already submitted in drafts to the Cabinet and adopted Thursday and thus the Government preparations for the Diet session have been completed.

On the part of the Diet, too, the research committees of the two Houses Thursday completed preliminary studies in the legislative bills so far submitted and will today begin formal deliberations in regard to them.

Today the House of Peers will meet in a plenary session at 10 a.m. and the House of Representatives also in a plenum at 1 p.m. Prime Minister Tojo's and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's addresses will be delivered in both chambers while Finance Minister Kaya's speech only in the House of Representatives.

### Two Interpellators

In the lower House, Fusanosuke Maeda and Budayu Kogure will have the floor as representative interpellators to ask for elucidation on various points of Government policy embodied in the speeches and to express constructive views on behalf of the people whom they represent.

The plenary session of the Budget Committee will meet at 10 a.m. Saturday. Finance Minister Kaya will explain the purport of the budgetary estimates submitted and Dr. Masataka Ota, as representative interpellator, will state constructive opinions on the appropriations. The committee will adjourn for the day after a sitting in camera on foreign affairs.

Beginning January 23 the Diet will enter into discussions of various problems related to the supreme task of strengthening the fighting power of the nation for unfailing victory. The great mission before the current session is to reflect in every corner of the assembly the determination of the nation to build up an internal structure nothing can shake, manifesting the true worth of the Diet as itself a battlefield for the fighting out of all the problems before the nation. Thus the Diet discussions will concentrate on issues of truly national importance, laying aside all matters of peripheral concern. The Diet is to manifest its self-realization as to truly wartime deliberative body to assume joint responsibility for the operation of national government. Taking up affairs of fundamental importance for the State, Diet members are to interpellate the Government on its immutable convictions and dauntless policy. If there should be found any impediment in the way of building up a solid national structure for inevitable victory, the Diet is ready to join hands with the Government for its prompt removal.

### Main Problems Before Diet

The main problems before the Diet, from the above standpoint, are: foreign affairs, finance and economy, munitions, foodstuffs, transportation, labor power, air defense, aviation, coal, electric power, education, national morale, official discipline and industrial adjustments.

Under the head of munitions, it is required that the production of coal

(Continued on Page 2)

# HIGH HONORS GIVEN OUR NAVAL HEROES

## 165 of Those in Posthumous Award Get 'Shukunko' For Valor in Pacific War

The 13th naval honors award of the War of Greater East Asia to officers and men of the Imperial Navy who had given their lives to the cause of their country was jointly announced by the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations under date of January 21.

The posthumous honors were granted the heroes who since the outbreak of the war up to May last year planned well and executed with exceptional gallantry some of the war operations of the Navy and who fell after rendering distinguished service on the firing lines. Among them the number of those who received "Shukunko" or Special Distinction Honors was 165, including Rear-Admiral Masao Sawa.

The fact that as many as 157 of these 165 heroes were airmen, including Lieutenant-Commander Hisayoshi Fujita who, on receiving an enemy bullet on his way back from a raid on Colombo, decided on self-blasting and, turning the nose of his plane toward the east, he dived into the Indian Ocean shouting three banzais, is considered an eloquent testimony of the part being played by the Imperial Navy Air Force in the current titanic war.

**Communique Issued**

The communique issued by the Navy Ministry follows:

"The Navy today received an Imperial Notice that some of the naval officers and men who were killed in action in the War of Greater East Asia were awarded honors for distinguished service.

"The officers and men so honored were part of those who fell valiantly fighting between December, 1941 and May, 1943, 165 of them, including Rear-Admiral Masao Sawa, being granted Special Distinction Honors."

Rear-Admiral Sawa, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, since the very outset of the War of Greater East Asia, took part in the storming of the Bismarck Islands, Guam Island and Wake Island, the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea and other operations as commander of a sea unit. In the First Naval Battle of the Solomons on August 8, 1942, he thrust, with comrade ships, into the midst of a large enemy convoy off Guadalcanal and shelled and torpedoed the enemy warships before the latter could prepare to meet the attack, until seven large cruisers and four destroyers were sunk, thus destroying the bulk of the enemy naval strength on the scene. On October 11 in the same waters he engaged a powerful enemy fleet off Savo Island and sank a large cruiser and severely damaged another. After rendering these outstanding services, he was killed in action during operations in a certain theater of war

Captain Fusao Miyazaki, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and an Imperial Gift of Wine Cup, Commander Takeshi Kitajima, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun, and Lieutenant-Commander Takehiko Yamamoto, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun, participated in the actions in the Philippines, Netherlands East Indies, Guam, Wake, Bismarck and the Coral Sea and achieved brilliant successes in the First and Second Naval Battles of the Solomons but in the Third Battle of the Solomons fell gallantly, fighting to the last moment.

**Sank Enemy Warships**

Captain Shizuo Yamashita, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and an Imperial Gift of Wine Cup, and Lieutenant-Commander Masasuke Nagashima, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun, participated, respectively as commander of a destroyer and as chief torpedoer aboard the same destroyer, in the operations in Malai and the Netherlands East Indies waters. In January, 1942 they intercepted two British destroyers that came out of Singapore harbor off Endau on the eastern coast of Malai and, together with a comrade ship, subjected them to a terrific attack, as a result of which one was sunk. In February, sank six enemy warships in Java waters. In March, off Batavia, they espied the main force of the American-Dutch allied fleet as they were coming to attack one of our convoys and by maintaining efficient contact with headquarters and by subjecting the enemy in telling torpedo hits, laid the foundation for the annihilation of the enemy allied fleet. While operating subsequently, in a certain theater of war they were killed in stirring action.

Lieutenant-Commander Sumio Yoshino, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant-Commander Hisayoshi Fujita, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant-Commander Masatoshi Makino, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Flight Sub-lieutenant Hirazuchi Ujiki, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun and 20 other flight officers and non-commissioned officers achieved splendid successes during the Indian Ocean mobile operations in April, 1942, demolishing enemy bases at Colombo and Trincomali and sinking the British aircraft carrier Hermes, large cruiser Cornwall, and another large cruiser Dorsetshire. They had rendered many oustanding services ever since the attack on Hawaii.

# *Determined Soldier-Students From Chosen Enter Barracks Attached to Eastern Army*

With an unflinching determination to serve the nation at the war front, a batch of Chosenese students entered the XX Units of the Eastern Army on Thursday.

Wearing red-and-white "tasuki" over their shoulders, they gathered at 9 a.m. at a certain school at Tsukishima, and immediately underwent a physical examination.

Following that, the Chosenese student-soldiers met their parents and friends who had come to see them off to the barracks.

Addressing the student-soldiers, Lieutenant-General Bunzaburo Kawagishi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Society for Encouragement of Studies in Chosen declared, **"You look fine," and in response, the sturdy Chosenese youths** said, "We will do our utmost to serve the nation."

**Enlist in Army**

**Domei**

HSINKING, January 19.—Hsinking Station yesterday resounded with shouts of "Banzai" as a body of stalwart Chosenese and Taiwanese students in local universities, who have voluntarily enlisted in the Imperial Japanese Army, entrained for training camps.

The faces of these youths beamed with eagerness at the prospect of coming to grips with the Anglo-American enemies. Thousands of relatives and friends of the departing student soldiers were present at the station to give them a hearty send-off.

# YANK TROOPS CAUSE TROUBLE IN BRITAIN

## Add to Financial Difficulties as Note Circulation Rises, Says News Chronicle

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, January 20.—Declaring that the presence of American troops has notoriously added to the financial difficulties confronting the British Government, the News Chronicle, a British paper, on December 17 reported that the Bank of England's note circulation has gone up by £21,661,000, according to reports received here.

The paper declared that "no doubt the exceptional increases of this year is in part attributable to the friendly invasion on our shores by American troops.

"To that extent," the paper continues, "our position is now in measure similar to that prevailing in the Near Eastern countries and in India which have enjoyed similar invasion.

"In those parts this circumstance has notoriously added to the monetary difficulties of the authorities and has been responsible for some of the greatest inflational rises in the whole world."

The paper goes on to say that "except for one or two crisis weeks, this is the largest weekly increase yet recorded," adding, "In these days when the extra distribution of Christmas currency throughout the country has to be taken in hand, this week sees the climax of the period of greatest expansion.

"The country's demand for Christmas currency increases each year as the war progresses; today it is over three times as great as it was in 1939."

# *Governors' Parley Begins in Hsinking*

(Continued From Page 1)

times, keeping in mind the increasing further of fighting spirit and the faith in absolute victory, the carrying through of education, and the elevation of the popular mind.

"We also will make perfect our cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Forces according to the principles of Japan-Manchoukuo mutual defense and make it an urgent point to strengthen air defense and establish a structure of living for carrying through the war. The training and mobilization of the people will be further strengthened.

"Concerning the increasing of fighting power, the utmost stress will be placed on increasing the production of agricultural, mineral and industrial products, and also on increasing savings.

"Last year, we established a very good record in increasing the production of agricultural products and in gathering them, and saw epochal progress in the increase of mineral products and the strengthening of transportation. I wish to have you direct further efforts for further increases in order to carry the war to a successful conclusion".

# *Bolivia Said Suffering From Pressure of U.S.; Controls Nippon Firms*

**Special**

**BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—Obviously due to heavy American pressure the Bolivian Ministry of Economy announced today that it has taken over control of all Japanese firms operating in Bolivia, according to a report from La Paz. The announcement stated that no funds will be permitted to be withdrawn. The United States has not only refused recognition of the new Bolivian regime, but only a few days ago applied economic sanctions against Bolivia, suspending export licenses to that country**

# RELIGIOUS ORGANS IN P.I. VOW LOYALTY TO LAUREL

## Evangelical Churches Pledge To Back Administration At Malacanan Palace

**Domei**

MANILA, January 19.—The solid support of the Church in carrying out plans and objectives of the Philippine administration was pledged to President Jose P. Laurel in two conferences held with religious leaders at the Malacanan today.

Reverend Enrique Sobrepena, head of the United Evangelical Churches of the Philippines, called on the Chief Executive this morning personally to reaffirm the determination of his constituency to do his part in realizing the reconstruction program of the Government.

Reverend Sobrepena informed the President that the entire membership of the United Evangelical Churches is behind the Administration in prosecution of a strong nationalistic poilcy.

The President conferred with Bishop Jose Mr. Guernco, Vicar of the General Diocese of Cebu this afternoon in which the latter voiced the unanimous resolve of the Philippine Catholic hierarchy to support the new independent regime.

Bishop Guernco gave assurance that the Church will shoulder its own share in common responsibility of all Filipino elements to make the sovereign Philippines lasting and enduring.

Acknowledging the visitors, their professions of faith and loyalty, the President expressed conviction that the united Philippines will march unhindered toward progress and prosperity.

# LAW FOR NOTARY PUBLICS PASSED BY P.I. ASSEMBLY

**Domei**

MANILA, January 19.—Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Judiciary, the National Assembly this morning approved, on second reading, a bill amending a revised administration code regarding the appointment and territorial jurisdiction of a notary public.

The measure provides that judges and courts of the First Instance and Supreme Court may appoint notary publics in the provinces and in the City of Manila.

The Judiciary Committee informed the legislature that the aim of the bill is to standardize the notarial practice in the country as well as to keep the service of notary publics efficient and in conformity with the highest canons of law as followed in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the Committee on Appropriations today introduced a bill which will authorize the purchase of the site and building, including furniture and equipment for the Philippine Embassy in Tokyo.

The Committee cited the communication from President Laurel informing the Speaker of the National Assembly of the possible site for the Philippine Embassy in Tokyo.

The President said that the site and building were inspected by Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto during the latter's trip to Tokyo as a member of the Presidential party last November.

# CITATION ISSUED TO ARMY FLIER

(Continued From Page 1)

ing part in attacks on Kunming, Yunnan and elsewhere.

"He fought as often as 173 times over an extended total length of time of about 370 hours, during which he brought down 30 enemy planes.

"In the battle over Rangoon on October 8, 1943, in particular, the Sergeant displayed to the full the true mettle of the Imperial Japanese Fighter Plane Units. Plunging, single-handed, into a powerful enemy formation, he scored exploits which have yet to be gained by another single plane. The damage to his plane and his wound he overcame by his spiritual power; the lack of ammunition he made up for by 'human bullets.' He struck terror into the heart of the enemy in the Burma area and strengthened the confidence of Fighter Plane Units in their ability to bring down every enemy plane spotted.

**Details of Fighting**

"Details of the fighting near Rangoon on October 8, 1943:

"While he was holding himself in readiness for patrol duty for comrade transports, the report was received at 12:15 p.m. that five medium-sized enemy planes were heading eastward from the north over Bassein. The Sergeant took off at once. As the suction power of his parachute-tank happened to be somewhat out of order, he was somewhat behind the formation in taking to the air.

"During a solo flight, he sighted 11 Consolidated B-24's and two Lockheed P-38's. He winged toward the enemy. The Tomomune Formation was then over the mouth of the Rangoon river and had not sighted the enemy planes. Approaching the enemy formation single-handed, the Sergeant attacked the rear P-38, then in a protective position, from above its tail-end and shot it down at a single blow. He forthwith made four successive attacks on an enemy B-24 directly from above and brought it down.

"While he was trying to dodge an enemy P-38 that came attacking from above the rear, the body and the fuel tank of the Sergeant's plane were hit by a machine-gun bullet from the enemy chaser, while he suffered a bullet through his left palm. Nothing daunted, he dealt a blow to the enemy chaser, causing it to emit white smoke, but could not confirm its fall.

"Composed and stout of heart, the Sergeant quickly tied his scarf around his left palm, which was bleeding profusely. Deprived of the movement of his left palm, he pressed the firing button with his left elbow and, after five successive blows, shot down an enemy B-24.

**Ammunition Exhausted**

"By this time he had exhausted all his ammunition. Determined on a deliberate collision, he body-crashed into the right vertical rudder of another Consolidated B-24, destroying two-thirds of the rudder. The propeller of his plane was bent and a dent was caused near the right main wing. Besides, the fuel leaked profusely, while combustion pressure went down steadily, the engine finally stopping. He made a forced landing at Narr Maw, a seashore village 150 kilometers north of Diamond Point. His plane had been severely damaged. He could not confirm the fall of the enemy plane he had deliberately crashed into.

"After treating his wound, the Sergeant, led by a Burmese policeman, went to Shema, where he had the wound treated at the local Japanese Gendarmerie Corps. Crossing the Arakan range, he went to the defense garrison at Bassein, whence he established contact with his original Unit. He returned to the Mingalandon airfield at dusk on September 10, three days after he was reported missing.

"A list of the enemy planes bagged by the Sergeant follows:

24 fighter planes (three unconfirmed)
5 Consolidated B-24's (two unconfirmed)
1 Blenheim
Total 30 (five unconfirmed).

# *Details of Damage At San Juan Bared*

(Continued from Page 1)

The Presidents of Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Paraguay addressed messages to President General Pedro Ramirez expressing sympathy. The Governments of Chile and Uruguay reported that they had taken the necessary steps for relief work, including the sending of surgeons, medical supplies and the like.

"The North American Red Cross Society, according to a United Press dispatch from Washington dated January 16, was already preparing to send medical supplies and other materials for the relief of the earthquake victims at San Juan. Another United Press dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says that the Brazilian Red Cross Society is studying the use of aircraft for relief measures."

# GERMAN STAND REMAINS FIRM

(Continued from Page 1)

Preparations have been made also for U-boat operations, he said, adding that there have been established "monstrous" naval bases along the French coast.

Continuing, Mr. Ushiba declared:

**Full Confidence in Japan**

"The German people are placing full confidence in Japan. Victories scored by the Imperial Fighting Forces are played up by the German press and are received by the peopl with wild delight. Fully appreciating Japan's tremendous war efforts against various difficulties in the East Asiatic theater of war, the Germans are grateful toward the Japanese Navy which is shouldering the brunt of the common war in the Pacific."

"As for the current national living in our gallant European ally," the Gaimusho official commented, "I can assert that food and price control is being conducted quite satisfactorily. A strict but proper ration system covers all staple foodstuffs such as bread, potatoes, fat and meat. The general situation in this regard can be regarded as stable.

"The most serious question in wartime Germany is manpower. The replacement of labor is at present being carried on by the introduction alien laborers. Since the Badoglio defection in September last year, many Italians have been brought to Germany to contribute to her war production.

**Petroleum Situation**

"Inasmuch as land operations consume a large amount of petroleum, the Reich may have to suffer some difficulty in obtaining sufficient oil so long as the German-Soviet conflict drags on. But there is no fear of there developing an oil dearth so acute that land operations are rendered impossible. The scale of future military operations by the Wehrmacht will depend upon the amount of petroleum Germany may possibly secure.

"It cannot be denied that some shortage is being felt as to rubber and tin but the situation in this regard is not so acute as to detract from the quality of arms. No enemy propaganda has so far alluded to this question. As for other vital war materials such as iron, coal and aluminum, you can rest assured."

In reference to German aircraft production, Mr. Ushiba stated that from the recent war situation, he received the impression that airplanes are being manufactured in increasing numbers. Since last year, he said fighter planes have been increased as witness the fact that the Anglo-American planes attacking Germany in daytime raids have been shot down in increasing numbers.

The damage, continued the Secretary, wrought by enemy raiders on German civilian residence is considerably large but, thanks to drastic measures already taken for protecting factories and for repair works, the destruction of vital war plants is not so severe as to hamper German war production and repairing is being done very quickly.

**Repair Materials Stored**

Tiles and glass panes are stored up in a large quantity for repairing damaged residences, according to Mr. Ushiba, and barracks are being built for air raid sufferers whose houses have been destroyed beyond repair.

"As for the effect of air attacks," the returning diplomat continued, "the first shock is considerably serious and it is a trying experience to be awaiting for the next enemy raid. But, after all, it is not so terrific as you get accustomed to the attacks. The bombings have greatly contributed to arousing the Germans' animosity against the Anglo-American enemies.

"As regards the German occupied areas, it cannot be helped that the people of some originally poor countries should be complaining over the present situation. It is a pretty hard business to govern the occupied areas because national interests are so complicated and intermingled in Europe. The Germans are lauding and interested in Japan's policies in East Asia. They realize that good points of our country's administrative measures should be adopted.

"The food situation in these areas is pretty good. France still abounds in farm products. In Paris, I could eat whatever I wanted. Holland and Belgium are both rich agricultural countries and the situation there is reported as good. Enemy propaganda to the contrary can be regarded as categorically false."

# Arce Is P.I. Chess Champion

**Domei**

MANILA, January 20.—Dr. Antonio Arce retained the chess championship of the Philippines by sweeping the field in the national chess tournament sponsored by the Philippine Chess Club. He won the title after hectic matches with runners Suo Nakajima, Ramon Lopez, and Cesar Canonizado, who finished in that order.

# *Professor Sato, in Planting Leprosy Germ Into Hen, Raises Hopes of Curing Malady*

Saburo Sato, Professor at Tohoku Imperial University has succeeded in transplanting a leprosy germ into a hen.

This achievement raises hopes that it will not be long before persons suffering from leprosy in East Asia and elsewhere will be completely cured.

Professor Sato published the results of his researches at a medical meeting at the university on Thursday.

"The leprosy germ was discovered about 70 years ago," Professor Sato told the press at Sendai.

"Unlike the tuberculosis germ the leprosy germ is most difficult to transplant into an animal," he proceeded. "Many bacteriologists the world over have tried without success. I myself tried in vain to transplant the leprosy germ into dogs, rabbits, rats and canaries. It is only recently that I observed that the hen I had dealt with began to show signs of reaction. The difficulty is that the hen dealt with will not live beyond a year. That is why I cannot know the state of the growth of the germ in the hen. I hope I shall be successful in discovering the method of curing leprosy."

# *Foe Air Attack On Hansa Base Is Frustrated*

(Continued from Page 1)

Our Navy Garrison Units engaged the raiders and shot down two of them and damaged several others. There was no damage incurred by our side.

**Afternoon of January 5**

Two four-motored B-24 planes came to attack Ruot Island, Kwajalein lagoon. Our Navy Fighter Units met the raiders, and at the end of a hot chase of 60 miles, shot down one of them and damaged another. Our side was undamaged.

**Afternoon of January 5**

Two-motored North American B-25 planes, totaling 15, came to attack Taroa Island, Maloelap lagoon, several times. Our Navy Garrison Units met the enemy and routed him.

**January 9**

A total of more than 10 B-25 planes came to attack Wotje Island three times during the morning and afternoon. Our Navy Garrison Units engaged the raiders and repulsed them.

**Night of January 11**

Ten large enemy planes, came to attack Taroa Island, Maloelap lagoon, several times. Our Navy Garrison Units met and repulsed the enemy.

**Morning of January 12**

Nine B-24 planes came to attack Kwajalein lagoon. Our Navy Garrison Units engaged the raiders and drove them back. The damage sustained by our side was slight.

**Afternoon of January 12**

Nine B-25 planes came to attack Taroa Island, Maloelap lagoon. Our Navy Garrison Units engaged the raiders in battle and inflicted heavy damage on one of them which emitted black smoke. There was no damage done to our side.

**Morning of January 13**

Thirty enemy ship-based bombers and 10 Bell P-39 fighters, a total of 40, came to attack Mille Island. Our Navy Garrison Units engaged the enemy and shot down one of his planes.

**Early Dawn of January 15**

Three B-25 planes came to attack Wotje Island. Our Navy Garrison Units damaged one of the raiders heavily.

**Afternoon of January 16**

Ten B-24 planes came to attack Taroa Island, Maloelap lagoon. Our Navy Garrison Units engaged the enemy and shot down one of his planes. Slight damage was sustained by our side. Again 12 B-25 planes came to attack Taroa Island. Our Navy Garrison Units shot down two of the raiders. No damage was done to our side.

**Morning of January 18**

Ten B-25 planes came to attack Mille Island. Our Navy Garrison Units met the enemy and shot down one of his planes. Our side was undamaged.

# *Diet Resuming Session Today; 32 Bills Ready*

(Continued From Page 1)

should be boosted, electric power supply assured, labor power managed and land and sea transportation increased especially in order that the production of aircraft may be phenomenally augmented. In regard to foodstuffs, a self-supply system is to be built up so as to assure the smooth supply of foodstuffs to the people in adequate quantities. The morale of the people is to be uplifted by every means and official discipline tightened so that the Government may function with increased efficiency. It is also proposed that a new national system should be organized to strengthen the ties between the Government and people, such as by combining the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

The Diet will not merely ask the Government to declare its convictions but to point out positive means of achieving political results through the medium of the Diet. In response to such a desire on the part of the Diet, the Government is expected to explain its aspirations and measures with an open mind and frank attitude, stating its determination to heighten the morale of the people, increase the fighting strength of the nation and assure the supply of foodstuffs.

In this way, the present session of the Diet is anticipated to live up to its historic significance and fulfil its mission of the century.

# WAR IS NOT ENDING SOON, SAYS STIMSON

## Avers Unpatriotism of Home-Fronters Is Resented by U.S. Armed Forces

**Special**

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—United States Secretary of War Colonel Henry Stimson branded as "wishful thinking" all talk that the war will soon be over, according to a Washington dispatch.

He declared that the "war is not almost over," when he appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee today and urged the enactment of the National Service Law proposed by President Roosevelt.

Stimson said that the industrial unrest in the United States and the "lack of a patriotic response and ability" on the home front has "aroused the severe feeling of resentment and injustice among the men of the armed forces."

"It would be tragic, indeed, if the discontent and resentment felt by our own gallant soldiers on the fighting fronts burn deeply and fester in their hearts," he told the committee.

Reviewing the recent labor troubles in the railroad, coal and steel industries, Stimson asserted: "It doesn't require great imagination to realize the effect of these occurrences upon our troops. I believe it is hazardous to belittle the effect which such a situation will have upon the ultimate welfare of our democracy. If it continues, it will surely affect the morale of the army. It is likely to prolong the war. . . . it may have an effect upon the future unity of our nation which is disturbing to contemplate."

Stimson said that the men in the army see the United States divided into two entirely different and distinct classes. "On one end are men fighting in the armed forces, who are facing the duty which they cannot escape and which involves the possibility of death or mutilation. On the other side—that Government imposes no corresponding duty upon the remaining men of the nation and even permits them to leave most of the important war jobs without regard to the needs of the country."

# 300 Seamen Join School.

**Domei**

SHONAN, January 19.—The Seamen's Training School here is now taking on a further batch of 300 youths for a four-month course as deck-hands and marine engineers. Those between the ages of 15 and 25 years of age are eligible for enrolment, while successful candidates will receive uniform, board and lodging. On completion of their course, the students will be given jobs at good wages.

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# THAILAND PERFECTS DEFENSE MEASURES

## National Structure Braced to Meet Strain of Huge War Effort

Domei

BANGKOK, January 18.—The year 1944 shall be made the year of victory for Japan and her Allies in the War of Greater East Asia and it also shall see the realization of the construction of Greater East Asia.

This is the resolution made by the people of Thailand on New Year's Day and they are determined to carry it out whatever sacrifices it may entail.

Everything is set to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious end. The domestic structure has been perfected and will be able to stand the strain of a gigantic war effort.

The Constitutional Government of Thailand has, since its founding, been directing the entire nation's energy toward the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. In the beginning, the national movement was cultural rather than political, and the workers concerned devoted their attention to awakening the people to the necessity of developing the culture peculiar to the country. It developed by degrees into a campaign for the construction of a Thailand for the Thai people.

The Thai national movement calls to mind the Charter of the State proclaimed under the name of Prime Minister Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram on the occasion of the anniversary of the Thai Revolution on June 24, 1939. Subsequently, additions were made to the Charter as occasion required and at one time it consisted of 12 articles.

The objectives of the Charter were three. The first was to invigorate the national spirit. This was to be achieved through getting the people to respect the national flag. The second was to stimulate economic life. The third was to develop national culture.

**National Structure Perfected**

In the meantime the country's structure was perfected and the Charter was incorporated in the law generally known by the name of National Culture Regulations promulgated in September 1940 and in the Royal ordinance concerning culture.

These laws and regulations concerning culture were explicit about the way the people should live and they did much to uplift the residents of the provinces who were mostly farmers and raised their standards of living. They are responsible for the immense national effort which is being made in Thailand today.

The promulgation of the National Culture Law was immediately followed by the creation in the Cabinet of a State Culture Board whose function it was to see that the law was enforced. It also was to prepare a permanent system of culture, directing the spiritual life of the people and unifying the control of the national general mobilization movement.

The State Culture Board was responsible for a number of projects whose realization led to an increase in nationalism throughout the country.

An important development took place in the movement on May 11 last year when 13 articles were added to the regulations on culture. One of the new articles says that the Thai people love the State more than life. Another states that the Thai people are brave fighters. Still another asserts that the Thai people will follow their leaders wherever they may go.

Thus the Board strived to enhance national consciousness and the moral of the people.

The Board published a list of 15 great men produced by Thailand so that the people might emulate them in making themselves useful to the State.

**Thai Army Strengthened**

However the establishment of Thai culture is only one phase in the construction of a strong Thailand. The immediate task before the Thai Government is to thoroughly arm the country. Its attention, therefore, is devoted to the strengthening of the national army. The object of the young people's movement, which is making headway throughout the country, is to assist in the creation of a large reserve force.

The young people's movement was launched in 1940 by a colonel who was the Defense Minister at the time. More than 10,000 people are associated with the movement. They form a reserve army with the retired officers of whom there are nearly 100,000.

The Government is assisting the young people's movement in every way under the Young People's Movement Law which was approved by the National Assembly on September 16 last year. The people associated with the movement are under the jurisdiction of the Defense Ministry and enjoy certain privileges. The movement is directing the corps of primary and middle school students although they come under the Education Ministry. These youngsters will join the movement when they attain the age of 15 and remain there until they are 22. Then they will enter the army. When the objects of the movement are fully realized, the people of Thailand will all be soldiers.

The National Army is keenly interested in improving the discipline of the people and has a committee made up of high officers headed by the Defense Vice-Minister who works out the problem of preparing the youth of Thailand for the great task ahead.

**Women's Army Planned**

Thailand has a project for organizing a regular women's army. The nucleus of the army would be formed by women graduating from the Women Cadets' School and Women Sub-Officers' School which were established in November 1942. This spring the graduating students of the schools will engage in field maneuvers, after which they will be commissioned. Among the graduating students of the Women Cadets' School is the daughter of Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram. The women's army is to be named after a former queen of Thailand who saved the life of her husband in a war with Burma. The naming ceremony of the women's army is expected to take place on the anniversary of the Thai Revolution on June 24 in the presence of the wife of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Phibun Songkhram, who is a lieutenant-colonel.

The Thai Government is desirous of making their national army comparable with that of any other country. Its military expenditures for the current fiscal year exceed 100,000,000 bahts. Upon completion of the present expansion program the Thai army will be greatly strengthened. There is a firm conviction in Thailand that it will not be long before the Thai Army, under the direction of Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, will be playing an important part in crushing America and Britain, the common enemies of Greater East Asia.

# *Fierce, Close-Range Battles Rage In Jungle Regions in North Burma*

## Report From Front Bares High Courage of Japanese Soldiers in Bloody Clashes With Well-Equipped But Weak Enemy

**By K. FUJII**
**Of the Army Press Corps**

ON THE NORTHERN BURMA BORDER, January 19.—Koroji Ishiuchi, who was in charge of a sentry post, faced the enemy entrenched only 60 meters away from the Japanese position in the jungle on the foremost front in northern Burma. The opposing forces were so close they could hear each other's conversation in the still of the night during the intervals when silence reigned between the roars of the guns and the whizzing of bullets.

On a certain day last December, eight enemy soldiers stole toward the Japanese position in the early morning hours, evidently taking advantage of the dense fog which was so thick that it condensed on the leaves and fell pattering to the ground like raindrops.

Waiting with their guns pointed at the foe, Commander Ishiuchi and his men silently watched the eight soldiers creeping toward them. When the enemy came to a point within 10 meters of the Japanese position, the Commander fired the first shot, striking the nearest enemy soldier who toppled over dead.

Confused, the enemy returned fire madly in the direction where the shot was heard. Unfortunately, one of the enemy bullets pierced the Commander's left arm. Unable to use his rifle now, he grabbed a hand grenade and hurled it toward the enemy. Two of the enemy soldiers toppled over dead. Realizing the impossibility of coping with the Japanese strategy, the remaining enemy soldiers took to their heels.

Pitted against enemy forces provided with enormous quantities of ammunition and armament, the Japanese Forces are daily manifesting their bravery in operations against the enemy. Four other feats carried out by the Japanese soldiers give eloquent testimony to their ever-increasing morale.

First-Class Private Kenshiro Matsunaga was in charge of supplying ammunition to the front lines. Many were the times when he and his comrades were without their rifles, and they had to resort to the use of hand grenades to repulse enemy attacks.

On a certain day an enemy force, equipped with trench mortars, approached to within 40 meters of the Japanese trench. Unfortunately, a shell fragment struck the light-machine-gun being used by the Japanese and put it out of order. Then, the enemy started to close in.

No longer able to remain crouching in his trench as his comrades were facing extreme danger, First-Class Private Matsunaga jumped out. Hiding himself in the undergrowth, he stole into the midst of the enemy with his sword ready for action. He crept closer and closer, then the steel blade flashed once. An enemy soldier fell dead at his feet. Snatching up the enemy's rifle and a box of shells, he rushed back to his own position where he and his men were able to return fire, successfully repulsing the enemy force.

Another act of heroism was accomplished recently by Lance-Corporal Izo Yokowo, an engineer. In a certain clash he was seriously wounded in the chest, and besides, a portion of his communication equipment was damaged. Being responsible for the dispatching of reports, he clung fast to his blood-soaked apparatus, dauntlessly discharging his duty.

As the battle rose in fury, he was ordered by the commander to move his men and equipment to a more favorable location. Complying with the commander's order, he moved to his new post and successfully completed his task.

With his face and right arm wounded in a combat, Section-Commander Corporal Hisao Ejima continued giving orders to his subordinates. He refused to have his wound attended to. Thrusting into the enemy's second line of defense, the Commander was shot through the left arm, but he continued to fight until the enemy soldiers were repulsed.

When a vital communication line was blasted by an enemy trench mortar, Sergeant Hajime Inaki jumped into a river and swam to the opposite bank where he successfully repaired the damage. Thanks to his daring courage, liaison was maintained between his post and others, resulting in victory for the Japanese Forces.

## TO HIT JEWISH INTRIGUE

### Prince Ichijo Heads Meeting to Prevent Undesirable Wirepulling

Various measures were discussed against the intrigues of Jews as wirepullers behind the scenes in the War of Greater East Asia at a round-table conference which was held on Wednesday at the Rainbow Grill in the Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-ku, under the auspices of the League for Observance of the Imperial Rescript on Education, reports the Asahi.

The conference was headed by Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, President of the League, Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shiden, Lieutenant-General Shinji Hata, Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Baron Matsusuke Shirane, representatives of the War, Navy, Home, Education and Justice Ministries, the Gendarmerie Headquarters of Tokyo and the Association for the Study of International Political and Economic Affairs, numbering about 30 in all.

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# NEW LABOR SYSTEM IS DECIDED FOR JAVA

## Will Bolster Wartime Setup; Neighborhood Associations Also Planned

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 18.—In line with the country-wide movement for cooperation with the Japanese authorities in Java, Lieutenant-General Kumakichi Harada the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army in Java, issued a notice on January 8 announcing the formation of a Labor Service System for the people. This new system will include for its members various organizations of the Chinese residents on the island and many labor service bodies.

The formation of this new Labor Service System will mark the first step to be taken by the Military Administration for the completion of Java's wartime structure. The new organ will start its activities on March 1 and hold its first general meeting on March 9.

The plans drafted by the authorities for the formation of this new system have gained the hearty support of all the Chinese residents in Java. In showing their willingness to join the new Labor Service System they have expressed their eagerness to cooperate with the Japanese Military Administration.

The members of the inaugural committee for the new system will be composed of representatives of the Military Administration, Japanese residents on the island, and all other inhabitants there. The inauguration committee will finish all preparations for the formation of the new Labor Service System.

In the meantime, the traditional Mutual Aid System maintained among the native people will be molded into neighborhood associations in order to facilitate the dissemination of the wishes of the Military Administration throughout the country. The principles for these neighborhood associations were announced on January 11.

It is expected that the formation of the new Labor Service System and the neighborhood associations will not only greatly facilitate the popularization of the Military Administration, but will also contribute much toward the construction of Greater East Asia and the increase of Japan's fighting strength.

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## *History of Philippine Culture*

(Continued From Page 4)

War of Greater East Asia, though English had become the predominant language, the Spanish people could not succeed in ridding themselves of the Spanish accent that commanded their speech.

As may have been seen, the Spanish and American languages so far as it concerns language study, had differences and difficulties but the situation since the War of Greater East Asia has completely changed with the natives enthusiastically desiring to study the Japanese language. Even little children have surprised everyone by singing "Tenchi no seiki hatsuratsu to," a phenomenon which breaks the pale of all strangeness.

(To Be Concluded)

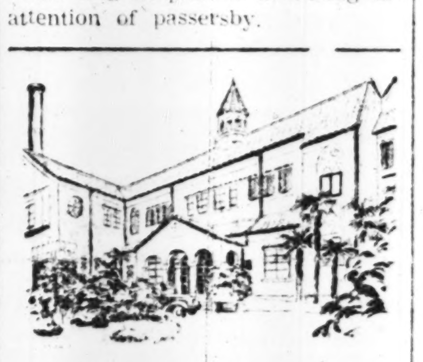
## FOOD INCREASE CAMPAIGN IN P.I. MEETING SUCCESS

### Some Districts of Bulacan, Tariac and Pampanga Yield Double Harvests

Domei

MANILA, January 18.—Food production increase campaigns in the Philippines, as ordered by President Jose P. Laurel, are being vigorously pushed throughout the country, especially in Bulacan, Tarlac and Pampanga of central Luzon where mayors and chiefs of population centers are doing their utmost for the expansion of farms at the head of the citizens and villagers.

The weather has been very favorable this year in these places with one or two rainfalls even after the close of the rainy season which is considerably helping the growth of various crops. In some districts, the paddy fields are yielding harvests twice a year. Meanwhile, idle plots in Manila City are being cultivated with the earnest cooperation of different public organizations, government offices and schools. On both sides of the Greater East Asia Avenue can be seen newly developed land. Buffaloes at work on one in front of a hospital is attracting the attention of passersby.



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## ITALIANS IN JAVA MAKE MONETARY GIFT TO ARMY

### Step Taken to Thank Nippon Authorities for Kindness Given During Internment

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DJAKARTA, January 19.—Italian residents in Java, who are determined to collaborate with Japan and her Allies, under the new Fascist Republican Government headed by Premier Benito Mussolini, donated 2,825 guilders to the Japanese Army in token of their gratitude for the magnanimous treatment they received from the Military Administration during the period of their internment following the surrender of Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Italian residents here on Monday visited the Army Hospital in order to console the wounded and sick soldiers.

The visitors reiterated their determination to render wholehearted collaboration for the successful consummation of the current war and also pledged their loyalty to the Mussolini Government.

It is understood that they will shortly form a branch of the Greater East Asia Fascist Federation which was established recently in Tokyo.

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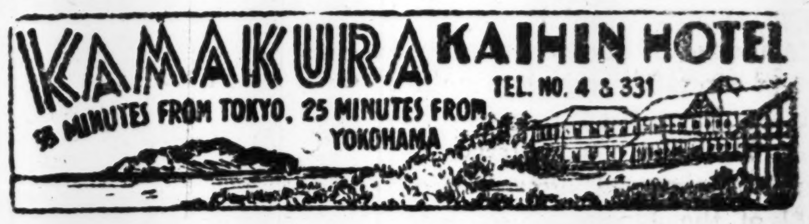

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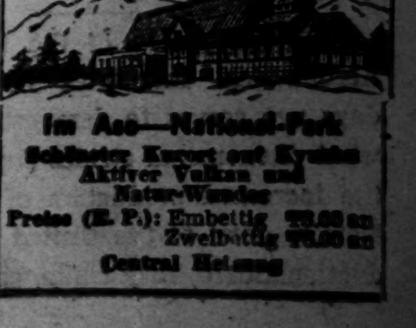

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1944

## Default by Sophistry

While the famine in India continues unabated, the British authorities continue to be more interested in seeking excuses to evade their responsibility than in coping effectively with the problem. A few days ago, Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, again tried to excuse the inaction of the Government of India by throwing the blame upon the Provincial Government of Bengal.

Bengal reported that it would be able to take care of the situation within its own borders, Amery declared. Therefore, even when the failure of the Bengal rice crop turned out to be far worse than anticipated, it was not incumbent upon the Central Government of India to send aid to Bengal. For the Central Government to have "interfered prematurely," argues Amery, would have been contrary to all the "principles of the expansion of Indian freedom."

Since when have the British authorities become so solicitous about the "expansion of Indian freedom"? Every attempt of the Indian people to expand their freedom has been consistently thwarted by the British authorities. But now when the Bengal Government, hamstrung and thwarted by this very unwillingness of the British authorities to concede enough freedom to the Indian provincial governments, finds itself too weak to cope with a major crisis like the famine, the British try to wash their hands of any responsibility by pretending that for them to take any effective measures would be contrary to the principles of Indian freedom.

This is merely another expression of the same basic attitude which Amery revealed last September when he declared that under the administrative system in force in India, the British Government is not "statutorily responsible" for the shortcomings of the provincial governments which are its own creations. Apparently months of appalling human suffering occasioned by British mismanagement and incompetence have taught Amery nothing about moral responsibility if he still believes that he can justify himself by mere legalistic sophistry.

Meanwhile, even British public opinion stirs a bit uneasily with stricken conscience, for the New Delhi correspondent of the News Chronicle avers that not only is the Bengal Government to blame for the continued muddle but that the responsibility must be shared by the Government of India "which presumably thinks that all is well". Pointing out that the Central Government forcibly collects all crops to be distributed as it sees fit, including their transportation to areas outside India, the News Chronicle scored the impotence of the British Indian Government in standing aside content to watch the crisis in Bengal where "millions of lives are at stake". For despite a harvest which raised the hope a few weeks ago that the corner of the famine had been turned, that hope was now fast fading in the face of continued official bungling of the collection and distribution of the crop, it reports.

Obviously Amery's callousness in the face of the continuing crisis is proof that the British Government is unwilling or incapable of shouldering the responsibility which even British public opinion grants it should shoulder. The British Government, by its own attitude, is obviously forfeiting whatever claim it might have once had to dominion over India. By default, if by nothing else, the British Government is making it clear that there can be no hope for India except as the Indian people themselves take over the full control of their own destiny.

## Increased Aircraft Production

The completion of the formation of the Aeronautical Industries Association a few days ago serves to demonstrate still further what phenomenal strides Japan is making in the increased production of aircraft. Donald Nelson, chief of the United States War Production Board, may claim, as he did recently, that aircraft production in the United States showed an 80 per cent increase in 1943 over 1942, but such statements will utterly fail to intimidate Japan. For Japan was fully aware from the very outset of the war that one of the greatest factors in determining the outcome of the present struggle is air power, and in consequence Japan has been most successfully making the most astounding strides in the production of aircraft sufficient to meet the wartime demand.

Particularly effective have been the steps taken by the Government since last summer, when the increased production of aircraft was made the central idea in the plans for the increasing of fighting power. The work of strengthening air power has therefore been making rapid progress, based on the policy of strengthening the internal structure of the country, which was decided upon at a Cabinet meeting held on September 21 of last year.

This great increase in the production of aircraft has been facilitated by the unification of the administration and management of production under the Ministry of Munitions. As for the structure of industrial enterprises, the 83rd Extraordinary Session of the Diet voted a law governing munitions firms. Moreover, based on the results gained from the inspection of the aircraft industries in the Nagoya, Osaka-Kobe, and Kanto districts carried out from the latter part of September to the early part of October last year, effective efforts have been made for the speedy mobilization of necessary factors such as raw materials, labor, and equipment and the maintenance of transportation. As a result, the industrial structure which makes for an increased production of aircraft has been fully completed.

The unification of the aircraft industries under the Munitions Ministry is of outstanding significance in increasing the production of aircraft. For by this step, the opening to the public and the free exchange of productive technique, and the ready circulation of materials, labor, and equipment among the aircraft producing concerns have been made possible. It has opened up the ways and means for increasing general efficiency in the production of aircraft. It is also worthy of special note that by this scheme all idle labor has been thoroughly converted into fighting strength, contributing immensely to the production of aircraft.

The unification of productive machinery and standards for aircraft, which hitherto had been considered difficult, has been made possible by the establishment of the Munitions Ministry. The Munitions Company Law is also expected to be very efficacious in establishing an industrial structure for certain victory.

Meanwhile, the mobilization of equipment and facilities with a view to increasing air power is also being pushed forward, first of all, by the Enterprise Adjustment Law. The use of existing facilities and the maintenance and distribution of aircraft producing facilities and machinery have been carried out without a hitch. With the establishment of the foundations for increased aircraft production, the will of the Japanese people to build still more aircraft has been driven to its highest pitch.

With all these measures in full effect, it is patent that the productive power of Japan in the matter of aircraft will continue to keep pace with the increasing demand. It is a further assurance of the inevitability of the final victory of Japan.

## A Year Ago Today

January 21, 1943

"Chile's severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy will not affect the attitude of Argentina toward the Axis Powers," declared President Ramon S. Castillo of Argentina at a press conference. "The attitude of Argentina is already known, and will never be changed," he added.

* * *

The Anglo-American authorities in the Southwest Pacific admitted that the Japanese Air Force again attacked Milne Bay, at the eastern extremity of New Guinea.

* * *

The Eighth India Defense Conference in New Delhi with the attendance of Viceroy and Governor-General of India Lord Linlithgow and provincial representatives failed to reach any conclusion. The acute shortage of food in India was manifestly reflected in the conference, which was devoted to the discussion of increased production of food, its distribution and the prevention of illegal dealings.

* * *

Another instance of the overwrought war nerves caused by the incessant Japanese aerial bombings was revealed when the British authorities in the states of Assam and Bengal, India, issued orders forbidding Indian troops to dry their laundry outdoors. The reason for this unusual order by the British authorities came from the fantastic idea that the Indian troops along the Burma border and along the seacoasts were communicating with the Japanese Forces and submarines by means of the long poles used for drying laundry.

## History of Philippine Culture

### America's Legacy to Islands in Educational Field Can Only Be Called Mere Roadways

By TAN SHIDEHARA
(From the Kokusai Bunka)

### Part II

It has already been clearly stated that the education of the Filipinos was chiefly for the sake of religion and as a result was not practical. Not satisfied with it, the custom was prevalent among the people to study in Europe, and this subsequently gradually fostered their spirit for independence.

Perceiving the danger to her interests, Spain immediately established an educational system in the country but it was already too late, for the seed of the revolutionary movement had begun to sprout. Just at this moment, the Spanish-American War broke out in 1899. Aguinaldo who was in exile in Hongkong returned to his country on an American gunboat. Having had a tacit agreement with the American forces that his country would be granted her independence after the war, he fought with them and defeated Spain, entering Manila with the American-Filipino troops.

America, however, after the war walked back on her promises. Ignoring the Philippines altogether, she signed a treaty with Spain under which she annexed the islands for the consideration of twenty million dollars. Mad with disappointment, the Philippines could do nothing to right this treacherous injury.

America then immediately took over the educational administration of the country in order to combat Spanish culture and re-establish order throughout the islands. English schools were built, all at one time, everywhere and so large was their number that army officers were temporarily forced to augment the paucity of teachers. To undermine Spanish methods of education, she did not trust the missionaries with the supervision of the schools but immediately engaged for this purpose a considerable number of teachers from America. About 800 in 1902 and 1,000 in the following year were offered appointment in the 2,000 schools run along American lines throughout the new colony. And in 1908 she consolidated her educational system in the country.

### Cultural Competition Started

According to the Spanish there were already 2,000 elementary schools in the land before the arrival of the Americans, but the latter building an equal number all at once indicated a potential strength designed at overthrowing Spanish culture. The Spanish thereupon built more schools to offset this American competition, but the Americans again followed up, constructing more and more institutions and thus commenced a cultural competition against the Spaniards centered on education.

Pressed by the necessity of large numbers of teachers, the Americans, on their part, had no time to select persons of high character for her teaching staff, and it cannot be contested that the substance of her education was exceedingly poor.

Observant Englishmen studying the prevailing situation critically remarked: "It's all very well to lay deep stress on education, but what is the good of it all if, like castles on sand, it does not stabilize the livelihood of the inhabitants!" This was, in truth, the fact for they had obtained such knowledge through their own painful experience in India. However, their views received no justifiable response, for American education in the Philippines, which stressed importance on commerce, planned to employ up to 80 per cent of the graduates of secondary schools, a policy which certainly was not inferior but, at last, better than the mere erection of five universities which the English completed in the early stage of their educational policy in India.

As the education system in the Philippines was hastily established, the curriculum of the American schools was a meager affair. Consequently nothing could be done but to effect reformations as well as to assume pains in the selection of teachers. By these changes, a form of education which for the first time took on the appearance of a school education came into existence.

In this connection, it is reported that when Burrows, Director of Education, made an inspection trip of the neighboring Netherlands East Indies, he was surprised to find that careful thought and planning had been incorporated by the Dutch into their system, a system which we, in turn, are astonished to see was established without any due weight on education.

Looking back into the past, although we see that the education of the Philippines in Spanish days had no real significance seeing that it was merely a religious education, it must be admitted that the Spaniards built 2,000 primary schools and ran an up-to-date university. The Santo Tomas University which was established in the fiftieth year of Ganwa or 324 years ago is even twenty years older than the famous Harvard University in America. Today, too, there is no other university that ranks with it in the richness of its specimens.

Since the Americans took hold of the primary education of the Philippines, they centered their attention on the employment of the graduates remained blind to the needs of universities, they could not spurn the persistent appeals of the people for these higher institutions. This coupled with their desire to oust Spanish culture forced them to give the people a nominal university. Thus, in 1908, the University of the Philippines was constructed.

America has always been an exceedingly large and rich country. With all the advantages of an easy existence, fun and amusements take first place in the life of the people. These habits gradually affected the Filipinos and the young men of the islands though poor maintained a vainglorious life. Jazz and dancing became the craze and instead of an education which would prepare them for manual and practical work, they preferred the choice of an education that would qualify them for white-collared jobs.

While the Americans reveal that their first object lay in the suppression of Spanish culture with their own, the Filipinos, on their part, insist that they were given an insufficient and inefficient education which proved inimical to the possession of their own independence.

Pondering over the inner facts of the case, it is doubtful whether we may accept wholly the statement that America left education in the Philippines. Perhaps it is safer to say that their legacy to the Philippines was nothing more than roadways.

### Language Policy

There is no other place like the Philippines, perhaps, which is more politically affected by languages. In the first place, there are, in the Philippines, roughly speaking about forty different languages. A minute investigation will reveal that there are more than eighty different tongues.

In ancient days, the Pampamga people were just as famous for their valor as the Tagalogs were for their culture. As the latter culture, however, superseded that of all the other tribes, it was the desire among the inhabitants, even during America's reign in the islands, that Tagalog should be the language unified and common to them all. As there were many different dialects which were not understood by the different tribes between themselves, it was a natural thing for both the Spanish and English languages to predominate during both those rules. At the present time, the inhabitants freely desire to study the Japanese language.

The aforementioned languages played different roles in the political stage of Philippine affairs. In the early period of Spanish rule, when the Catholic missionaries commenced the education of the people, they hesitated to teach them Spanish for they were under the impression that the Filipinos were not only an uncivilized people but were as well unworthy of the privilege. This is a perfect example of what the Dutch felt concerning the education of the Indonesians.

During the long period of three hundred years, however, intelligent people came forth who realized that a religious education was insufficient. They went to Europe to study and, even more, they taught Spanish within the country. The language gradually developed until it became the language of high society.

The American policy differed from that of the Spaniards in that, from the very beginning, the English language was enforced upon the people. Reviewing the situation today, we see that the Americans endeavored to overthrow Spanish culture as soon as possible forcing with all speed the English language upon all strata of society. In this manner, the Spanish language remained only as the language of the society class. Once when persuing Morris's "History of Colonial People," I came across a passage which surprised me and which read: "Though a large number of Filipinos have a fair knowledge of Greek, Latin, French and English, they are not at all keen to study Spanish. Despite the fact that Spanish is the official language, only a very few speak it."

### Spanish Prevailed

A second surprise lay in wait for me when I personally visited the Philippines and found that the opposite held true. Instead of English being the prevalent language, there was scarcely anyone who did not speak Spanish. I also discovered that unless one spoke Spanish, it was impossible to mingle with the cultured class.

Since then, however, English rapidly spread over a wide area. A large number of the people though taught English in American schools still make it a point of attending Spanish schools. Just prior to the

(Continued on Page 3)

## JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

### Mabuchi's 'Ko-do' (Ancient Way)

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

### Part V

If there was one on whose mode of life and conduct Mabuchi's ancient learning exerted greater influence than on any other, that was Mabuchi himself. So fascinated was he with the way of life and thought of the ancients whose words he was a life-long investigator that he strove to live in the same manner his ancestors lived over a thousand years ago. Especially after he moved in his 68th year (1767) to his new homestead at Hamacho, Nihonbashi, on the bank of the Sumida, which he called Agatai, he moulded his life and habits after the patterns of early Manyo period. The interior of his house was partitioned, furnished and decorated in a manner suggestive of the antique fashion. The gardens surrounding the house were similarly treated. The very household utensils looked like museum pieces, and he affected the style of raiment, "natural" and flowing, resembling his favorite Manyo poets. Steeped thus in the mental and emotional atmosphere of eighth century worthies, Mabuchi read their books, felt their feelings and wrote their verse till it was the standing joke among his disciples that if one wanted to see in the flesh an ancient poet scholar, one had only to call on Master Mabuchi at his Agatai home in Nihonbashi.

In his vocabulary "ancient" stood for "good and admirable," while "modern" for "bad and decadent." From his writing-brush as naturally flowed poems of antique style as from Manyo poets themselves. He was morbidly sensitive to any flaws of diction and thought in contemporary verse that he regarded as the taint of "modernism." He criticized Keichu's poems as containing Buddhist thought which he as devout Shingon priest could not have helped, and most other Kokugaku-sha on the score that because they could not get rid of their modern minds, their words, apparently ancient, were only modernisms in ancient disguise. Not till then did men learn to live and feel in their hearts like the ancients could they write ancient poems, still less read their minds, Mabuchi declared.

### Futile Translation

All this may look like going a little too far. But on second thought we will find that the same thing may be said of any person who has or thinks he has real understanding of any language, ancient or modern. Take the case of one trying to master any European language, English, German or French. To a pre-Meiji Japanese of century ago such simple words as "knife and fork," if defined only as meal-dissecting instruments, would have conveyed no sense at all except perhaps as tools of the savage who is in the habit of cutting flesh off some wild beast in the jungle. He must see for himself the knife and fork their shape and size, etc., and also how the so-called genteel, civilized person uses them at the table before he may be satisfied that they are not entirely savage instruments. Europeans trying to reconstruct Japanese manners and thought from translated words would be in the same case. Could they possibly understand the "tatami," "tokonoma," "kimono," only through their alleged equivalents of "mats," "alcove," "clothing"? A modern girl in European clothes, cross-legged, smoking a cigarette may not scandalize us in these days of mannish manners, but imagine any girl in full Japanese dress sitting on the edge of the tokonoma, cross-legged, smoking, if you can. Mabuchi was right in asserting the impossibility of anyone fully comprehending the poems of the ancients until he has mastered the way in which even their commonest articles of raiment and furniture were used.

We would not be able fully to understand British psychology unless we caught the mysterious meaning of their word "beaf" with all its implications and conjure up the characteristic figure of "John Bull guarding his pudding," nor yet grasp the character and civilization of America until we have personally witnessed its "free-born" citizens at home devouring their "glorious doughnuts," sucking their orange-juice on the street-corner, crunching their "chewing gum," and spitting round their favorite maxims, "time is money," "to have an axe to grind," "to pay too much for the whistle," etc., all of which by the way, were coined by one of their deities, Benjamin Franklin.

History of poetry is a history of decline, Mabuchi declared and he counted five stages of successive decay from early Manyo era to Heian period, with which kept pace the downward evolution of human hearts and manners and the administration of State, and the sure way to check a destined fall was to make both rulers and ruled return to the first principles of antiquity. This conclusion Mabuchi reached by way of two roads, one being of course his intensive classical studies, and the other, no less important, was the result of his observations in the world of realities.

Until he came to Yedo in his 42nd year in 1738, he had been a country bumpkin—a provincial pedagogue at the best, whose horizon was limited by ignorant farmers and thievish tradesmen with a sprinkling of rural pedants and dilettantish poetasters. To such a man endowed with keen receptive mind everything seen in the great Yedo—the center of the universe—was a revelation and gave him profoundest impression. As he rose in social scales from being a private "town teacher" to be a friend and an associate of great personalities—high Bakufu officials, daimyo and erudite scholars of national fame—he learned to make their thoughts his own, his mind now revolved, not on the petty question of rice and sake, but on the weighty problems of morality and enlightened rule and of how to elevate the character of his fellow-countrymen and the prestige of the nation.

### Versatile Antiquity

When a sincere-hearted man finds himself at odds with the current thought of his country or filled with a patriotic desire to promote the good of his age, he will naturally seek a model of emulation either in some advanced foreign country or in some idealized epoch in the history of his nation. In the case of Mabuchi, the anti-foreign classicist, there was only the past story of his country in which to find the best mirror of imitation, and little wonder that he should have discovered in the period of Manyo poetry an ideal pattern of perfection. Antiquity, be it remembered, is a perennial fountain of youth and immortality from which human beings at any age or region may draw fresh draughts of renovating and revitalizing inspiration to fill their peculiar or respective needs. For civilization itself dated from the earliest day of Amaterasu Oh-Mikami in which the arts of agriculture and weaving and the honorable custom of eating with chopsticks were in vogue, in which the horse, the dog, the fowl and many other animals and birds had already been domesticated into faithful servants, and in which practically all the essential arts of polite and cultured living which we now practise had been perfected, leaving very little for posterity to add or improve upon. Besides, antiquity covered a period of tremendous length comprising how many centuries or hundreds of centuries we scarcely know, so you could take from it almost any pattern of social life you like from a pristine condition verging on savagery to a "latterday" excess-civilization of world-weariness and decadence.

Manyoshu was Mabuchi's life-long Bible. He began to study it in early youth, and published his first work on the anthology in his forties which he developed into his great "Manyo-ko" after seventy. His other major works, "Kanji-ko," "Kokui-ko," "Norito-ko," and "Kai-ko," (treatise on the spirit of poetry), already referred to, and numerous minor works were the branches, as it were, sprung from the main trunk of his classical learning deeply rooted in Manyo poetry.

### Soul of Literary Study

He had indeed written some notable work on the more recondite "sacred writings." He had read Kojiki seven times and Nihon Shoki three times, and he said that though he could say without false modesty that he had gained some insight into the minds of the august deities, at least better than any of his predecessors or contemporaries, yet there remain many doubtful points in the sacred books which he must probe into before he could perfectly clarify them; to do which he confessed he would have to live to be a hundred years. Regretfully, therefore, he must delegate this task to a kindred spirit motivated by the same ardor for antiquity as he was. Such was the burden of his advice and many a message he gave to his dear (one of his latest) pupil, Norinaga, and such was the confectious power of his zeal that Norinaga was resolved to give his whole life to the study of Kojiki of which his famous "Kojiki-den" stands an undying monument.

To sum, Mabuchi's contributions to Kokugaku were, first, to popularize and idealize it, lifting it from the concerns of leisured and dilettantish people to be the serious study of statesmen and rulers and all serious scholars; secondly, to inaugurate Ko-do, the Cult of Antiquity; and thirdly, to transmit his knowledge to numerous disciples, thereby perpetuating the great tradition of Kokugaku of which he was the virtual founder. We will conclude this part of Mabuchi's history by quoting one of his guiding mottoes in Kokugaku study, "Three things are requisite to fruitful literary study; learn the times in which your authors lived, then their characters, and then their works, or reverse the order and study their works first, and through them the authors, and again through them the times they lived in."

(End)

## HOW THE U.S. PUBLIC CONSIDERS JAPAN

### Attempts of Administration to Conceal Facts Hit by Masses

By SHIO SAKANISHI
(From the Shukan Asahi)

The greatest concern of the officials of the American Government at present is the increasing solidarity of the peoples of East Asia. They realize that Japan is carrying on the war and reconstruction at the same time, and is attempting to build a new world order while fighting instead of putting it off until the so-called post-war days. Hallet Abend, one time Shanghai correspondent of the New York Times, has given a warning to the American people about the ever-solidifying position of Japan, substantially, as follows:

Japan at present has one-fifth of the world's population and material resources, three times those of America, under her direct control. It is certain that the native peoples of East Asia when fully trained and disciplined under Japanese guidance will work whole-heartedly for her. While workers in America are working eight hours per day, those in Japan are working more than ten hours at nominal wages. She has under her control a vast supply of material resources which are found everywhere from the North Pole to the south of the tropical line, such as petroleum, tin, rubber, coal, iron and steel. She has also an ample supply of food and chemicals.

It is said that photographs never lie, but American propaganda experts manufactured many of them by which they tried to convince the people of the brutality of the Japanese, so that many Americans came to be influenced by such propaganda. The American propaganda experts are now using the worn-out tactics they once tried on Germany.

### Listens to Japan Radio

In America everyone except enemy nationals can hear short-wave radio broadcasts, especially on the western coast of America, where it can be heard very clearly. As they do not attach credence to the official announcements of the American Government, they would devour Japanese radio broadcasts about war results.

There is another case of failure by American propaganda in connection with the aerial raid of Tokyo by American bombers. The American State Department in October received the notice of the severe punishment inflicted on the American bombers for their brutal and inhuman acts. Secretary of State Hull tried to ascertain the veracity of the report through the Swiss Legation in Tokyo and an official confirmation by the Japanese Government was made in March, 1943. The matter was kept in secrecy and on the anniversary of the Tokyo raid, a nationwide rally was made with Major Doolittle as the central figure of the demonstration. A few days later, President Roosevelt disclosed the fact from a little railway station in Texas on his way to South America. His announcement electrified the American people. At first they showed a great hatred against the Japanese authorities for dealing severely with the flyers, but a cold reflection later convinced them that they would have done the same thing should a Japanese bomber appear in America. The American people then began to censure President Roosevelt for keeping the matter so long in secrecy, especially because he announced it not from the White House but from a country railway station.

The foremost desire of American soldiers in the front is to go back to their home land Some time ago when they heard of the strike of coal miners, they became angry and threatened to go back in order to fight the strikers for the latter's unpatriotic action. The American authorities are unwilling to send disabled soldiers or soldiers on furlough to the home land, and they are taken to hospitals and barracks established in Peru and other South American countries.

### Best Reporters to Pacific

From the very beginning of the war, the American nation has been regarding Japan as her No. 1 enemy and the war leaders in America have been trying to direct the attention of the people toward the war zones in the Pacific from the Aleutians in the north to the south. American newspapers have been sending their best reporters to the Pacific front. The big part being played by American war correspondents in the present war is best shown by the large number of deaths among them. Up to the present, already 39 reporters have died, more than 100 have been injured, and eight are missing. The winners of the Pulitzer prizes announced in May 1943 were mostly those war correspondents who worked on the Pacific front.

It is noteworthy that while thus the American people are regarding the Pacific War as most important, both the Roosevelt Administration and Churchill have been holding the policy of Europe First. The Washington Government plans to settle the European War first and then tackle the Pacific War. But the masses disagree in this respect. They consider the Pacific War as most important and the Japanese as their No. 1 enemy.

Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

# Nippon Times
## Evening

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

No. 16,101 TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

# JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY OUTLINED BY SHIGEMITSU IN UPPER CHAMBER

### U.S. Interference Blamed for War; Nippon Cooperating With Allies in Europe and East Asia for Triumphant Consummation of Struggle

**Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, in his address before the Diet, this morning, revealed to the assembled legislators, the wartime policy of the Japanese Government regarding relations with its war allies and neutral nations. He stressed that the world policy of Japan steadfastly adheres to the development of friendly ties conforming to the Fifth Principle of Joint Declaration issued by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.**

**The full text of the Foreign Minister's address follows:**

"It was in April last that I received unexpectedly the Imperial Command to assume the heavy responsibility of administering our country's external affairs. Today, I have the honour to state before you my views regarding the foreign policy of this government.

"The war situation is, as you all know, growing increasingly serious. By their counter-offensives since last year, the British and American forces have now come in contact with the outposts of the Axis defense both in the East and in the West. Realizing, however, that they could not advance further by their own strength alone, our enemies are seeking to obtain at all costs the aid of other Powers. It was for this purpose that, at about the time of the Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations, they met in conference at Moscow, and at Cairo, and again at Teheran. At these conferences, they seem to have decided upon a general counter-offensive campaign, to be undertaken at an early date against the great German Fortress of Europe as well as against this Empire.

"At the Cairo Conference of last November, to which Chungking was summoned, the American and British leaders declared the aim of imposing an unconditional surrender upon Japan. They agreed to deprive us of all our territories except Japan which were partly to be allotted to themselves, but mostly to be turned over to China with a view to prevent the defection of Chungking. They have announced that their counter-offensive against Japan is already in full play. But what they have gained thereby so far consists in the recapture of a few islands scattered along our outer-defense line, to secure which they have lost many hundreds of warships and transports and several hundred thousand lives.

"The American people at home seem quite unable to understand for what purpose and under what necessity they should continue such a costly war in a remote part of East Asia, which has nothing to do with the security of the United States.

**U.S. Given War Blame**

"The President of the United States, when he saw that his so-called 'New Deal' was running into a blind alley, sought a way out by stirring up a war fever and directing the attention of his people to external affairs. He carried on propaganda calculated to make Americans feel as though their country was at the point of being attacked by an external enemy. But for American interference, uninvited and unwarranted, the current world war would have been averted. In spite of the fact that there was nothing to menace the security of the United States, and that the American people could have continued to enjoy the blessings of peace, the policy of their President has driven them into a dangerous venture for which they are now obliged to make unnecessary and costly sacrifices. Acting as if he were the monitor of the world and overseer of East Asia, the President not only instigated the war in Europe, but also thrust himself into the affairs of East Asia by imposing economic sanctions upon Japan and finally resorting to an outright economic war. That the Pacific War had been entered upon by the United States long before the battle of Pearl Harbor is clear from the various official documents made public by the United States Government itself. Thus has America embarked upon a colonial war which in the last analysis is simply waged for political ends. This is evident from the fact that America is now trying to consolidate her position of world supremacy, replacing Britain over all the globe.

"America and Britain, not content with using their satellite states as convenient tools, are resorting to every kind of intrigue and intimidation in an attempt to drag neutral countries into the war on their side in utter disregard of the spread of calamity that such a course of action entails. The pressure they are at present bringing to bear upon Turkey and other countries is an outrage on international justice and should give the right-minded a cause for strong indignation. However, the attitude of Turkey remains unchanged. At the same time, the Argentine Republic is still maintaining a courageous stand under a similar pressure.

"So with noisy fanfare have American-British campaigns been launched in Europe and in the Pacific. But victory is not a thing to be gained by propaganda and deception. The Axis positions east and west, remain as firm as rocks.

"As regards the Fortress of Europe, the German armies having completed the necessary adjustments of their front lines, are fully prepared in their impregnable positions to meet and destroy the enemy. It is a grand spectacle, rarely witnessed in world history, that the German people, hardened by bitter experience in the past, are marching on toward final victory—marching on, united, self-confident, persevering, and with an absolute faith under the leadership of their Fuehrer, Herr Hitler. The German armies are now on the alert to seize the chance of turning the tide of battle and of assuming the offensive. The German people, undaunted under ferocious aerial bombardments, are fighting with a firm conviction of ultimate victory. This is a fact admitted even by the enemy. The Japanese Government, always in close contact with the German Government, are cooperating along all lines of activity as well as in military matters. A new Italy headed by Signor Mussolini is arising once again as a potent member of the Axis. I confidently expect that Italy, holding the common battle front along with Japan and Germany, will fight her way to a glorious future. Following the collapse of the former Italian Government, our enemies disseminated peace rumours and maneuvered with a view to unsettle the morale of the Axis nations. While this is a customary trick on their part, it reflects the uneasiness and the desire for an early cessation of hostilities that prevail among their own peoples. After all, it has served no other end than to expose their impatience and irritation. Propaganda on the part of our enemies notwithstanding the Axis Powers in Europe, are as firmly united as ever in their determination to prosecute their common war to a successful conclusion.

**Japan's Defenses Intact**

"In the Pacific area, our position taken up for the defense of East Asia remains intact in the face of frantic counter-attacks by the enemy. This, needless to say, is entirely due to the gallant conduct in battle of the Imperial forces, to whom we are all beyond measure grateful.

"What America and Britain rely on most is their material strength. The importance of material strength in modern warfare cannot be ignored. But is it a factor that decides the ultimate outcome of a war? Even in respect of material strength, our enemies have notable weak points. Geographical advantages are on our side. Moreover, viewed from the standpoint of national morale, they are not match for us. Our assurance of victory is based neither on number nor on volume, nor on geographical advantages. It is born of the exuberant fighting spirit and the complete unity of the nation. What confronts us today is the crucial question whether we, as a nation, rise or fall together. What inspires us is the record of our forefathers, who bravely surmounted national crises in their time. In order to ensure a glorious future to our country, we have an unconquerable will to fight. The glorious future of our Empire is immutably assured by this will to victory.

"Thanks to the prowess of our armed forces fighting under the aegis of His Majesty's August Virtues, and thanks also to the concerted exertions of our people on the home front, there is no room for doubt as to our ultimate success. This confidence in assured victory arises from the fact that this is a war upon the issue of which depends the destiny of East Asia, as well as the fate of our nation.

"Britain and America desired to prevent the growth of Germany as a great Power in Europe, and likewise to prevent Japan from developing into a great Power in the Orient. Hence, in Europe they put into operation the policy of the Balance of Power while in China they manipulated the principles of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity for purposes of colonial exploitation. Both in Europe and in East Asia, their fundamental policy has been to keep two or more Powers pitted one against another, and to establish meanwhile their hegemony over the world. Such was the 'Pax Britannica' of old days. Such is the 'Pax Americana' which America plans to establish today.

"To America and Britain, Sino-Japanese cooperation for the stability and prosperity of East Asia means the renascence of that region and their own exodus. They pursued in the past a policy of using Japan to check China and to obstruct the southward advance of Tsarist Russia, and later, when our country had increased in power, they adopted a policy under which they took up China as an instrument to hold Japan in leash. This is their traditional policy of 'Divide and Rule.'

**Nation's Life at Stake**

"According to the recent speech of the American President, America and Britain propose the permanent elimination of this Empire. That is why this is for us a war of self-defense, in which the very life of our nation is at stake. Should we falter and fail, not only would the Empire pass permanently out of existence, but East Asia also would be re-enslaved with no chance of ever attaining sovereignty and independence. Indeed, this is for the Axis nations a war for self-existence and of self-defense, and to Asia a war for sovereignty and independence. For Japan as a great world Power with a glorious history of three thousand years, it is her Heaven ordained mission that she should dedicate herself to this great enterprise for the deliverance of Asia and the renascence of the Orient. We will, therefore, cooperate with all those nations and peoples of East Asia who are animated by the same aspiration to shatter the iniquitous designs of America and Britain.

"The present global war means stupendous changes throughout the world. The war was first provoked by Britain against Germany for the sake of preserving her world-wide Empire. The Russo-German War altered the aspects of the situation, injecting into them a deeper significance which is fully reflected in the international developments which have taken place since the Teheran Conference. On the other hand, the War of Greater East Asia added an important significance by introducing the ideal of the emancipation of Asia and the renascence of the Orient. The age has long passed, when Asia was a colony or a semi-colony of Britain and America. Asia must awaken, be free, and rise again. Asia can be saved only by the peoples of Asia.

"As long as any vestige of American-British domination remained in East Asia, there was no hope for the stabilization of the region, and no assurance against the recurrence of trouble and turmoil. Only with the complete eradication of disturbing influences, has it become possible for East Asia to regain its proper status. The fact that Japan and China after so many years of regrettable disputes and conflicts have finally succeeded in finding a basis for the securing of harmonious relations between the two countries is entirely due to the obliteration of that pernicious influence. A year has gone by since China became a participant in the war and these basic relations were established. In that period our policy has step by step been effectively put into operation, resulting in the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance of last October and the agreement on the fundamental essentials of lasting amicable relations. We have now, it may be said, reached the stage at which the complete restoration of peace may be expected to be realized within China. Our Government is determined to strive unswervingly toward a thorough execution of our settled policy. With the war still in progress, it is only natural that our efforts in this direction should encounter numerous difficulties, economic and otherwise. However, we are proceeding with the firm intention of overcoming any and every obstacle in collaboration with China. We are most grateful for the unstinted cooperation of Manchoukuo with which Empire our nation is united as 'one in virtue and one in mind.' At the same time, we are glad that Thailand, an important member of the East-Asiatic family of nations, and our ally fighting on the common front, is contributing her full share toward the construction of a new East Asia.

**Joint Declaration Is Guide**

"Early in November last, the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was held in Tokyo, and the head of the Provisional Government of Free India was also invited to attend. The Assembly adopted a Joint Declaration setting forth the ideal of the reconstruction of East Asia and a common policy which should serve as the cornerstone of world peace. The various principles enunciated in the Joint Declaration shall guide us in the liberation, defense and reconstruction of East Asia and in the inauguration of an enduring world peace towards which we are to contribute in concert with all other nations. I am glad to say that, despite various war-time obstacles, these principles are in process of being realized through the earnest collaboration of all the nations concerned.

"Today a spirit of renascence pervades Asia. Burma and the Philippines have achieved the glory of independence. Imbued with the ardent zeal of a rising nation, they are eager to contribute toward the progress of mankind, and they are diligently putting into practice the spirit of the Joint Declaration. The formation of the Provisional Government of Free India has laid the foundation of independence—the long cherished objective of the Indian people. This aim of reconstructing East Asia and liberating Asia is what inspires us all with confidence in our ability to fight to a finish until final victory.

"The world policy to which Japan steadfastly adheres aims at the development of the relations of neighbourliness and amity among nations. It conforms to the Fifth Principle of the Joint Declaration: —namely to 'cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening up of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind.' The concept of the common existence and common prosperity of all nations means not shutting, but opening, the door; not exclusion but all-inclusive cooperation. I am convinced that an extended application of this policy of international amity offers the best means of saving the world from the recurrence of war and of enabling mankind to turn away from destruction to construction.

"In accordance with the above stated policy, our Government is endeavouring to promote friendly relations, particularly with neighbouring states, while it is our intention to pursue the same policy in our intercourse with all the nations of the world. It is without question, therefore, that our policy is to strive against any extension of the misery of war. We are exerting our efforts towards the furtherance of amity and good will with all the neutral countries far and near. Thus with Soviet Russia, too, our relationship of neutrality has been firmly maintained, not in the least affected either by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia or by any developments of the War in Europe.

"America and Britain have launched their vaunted general offensive by attacking Axis positions in Europe and Asia. In the Pacific sector, the counter-attacks by the enemy are growing in severity as the days go by. This will be an important year that will decide the major trend of the global war. We are engaged in a war of righteousness, on which we have staked the destiny of our nation. At the front, there guard our mighty Imperial forces. Behind the lines, there is fully mobilized the total strength of our nation, our people, one hundred million strong, regardless of where we are, whether on the battlefield or at home,—we are all in the fight, with a burning zeal to serve the cause of the State. Let us fight on with resolution, courage and daring, but also with equanimity, foresight and skill, in order to blast the sinister designs of our enemies, and thereby set at rest the August Mind of our Sovereign."

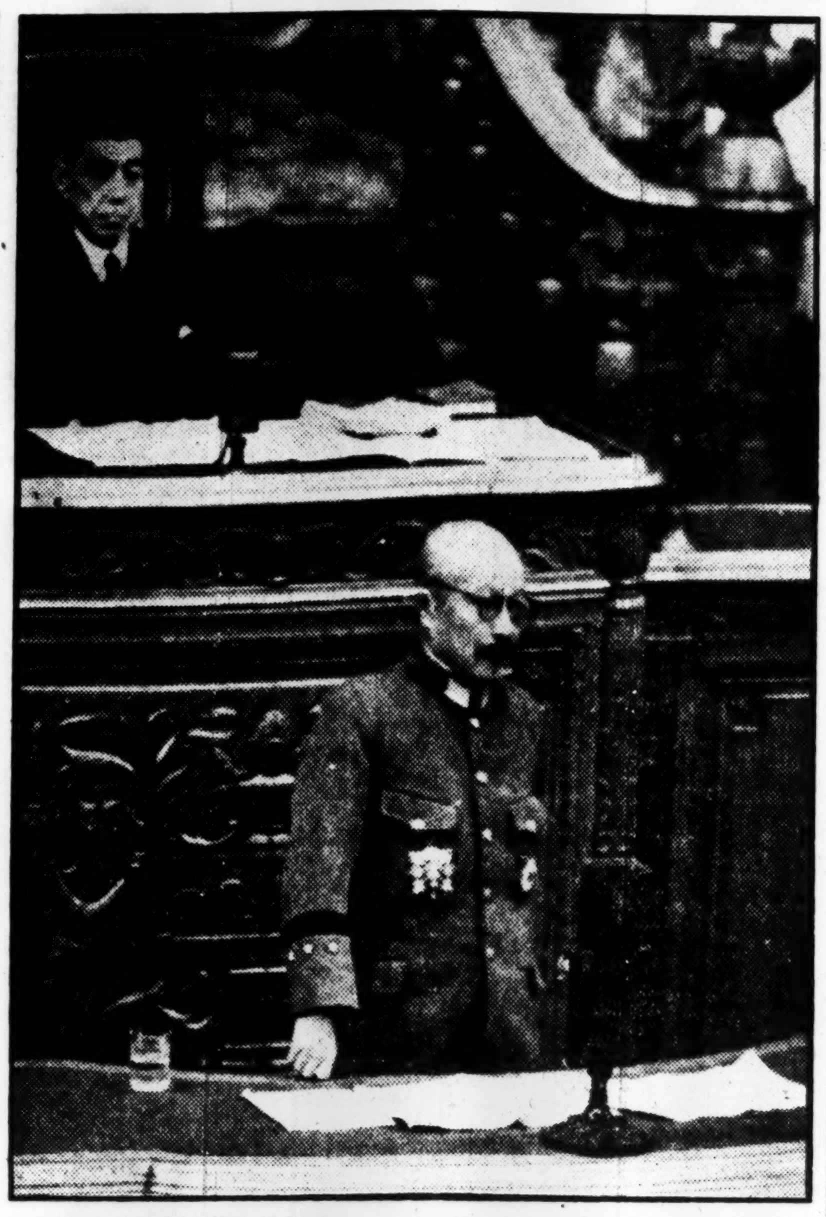
# Toyama Made Adviser

Mitsuru Toyama, veteran nationalist, was appointed an adviser to the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it was announced yesterday.

Present advisers to the Asia Development Headquarters are Ryutaro Nagai, General Iwane Matsui and Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, and with the appointment of Mr. Toyama, the advisers now number four.

# More Quake Fund Donated

The Red Cross Society of Japan donated ¥5,000 toward the relief of the sufferers in the serious earthquake that took place at San Juan, Argentina, recently.



**PRIME MINISTER TOJO,** as he appeared on the rostrum of the House of Peers, this morning, in the midst of his epochal address on the war program of the Imperial Government.

# UPPER HOUSE MEETS IN PLENARY SESSION AS DIET IS REOPENED

### Prime Minister Tojo And Foreign Minister Deliver Addresses in Morning

The 84th regular session of the Imperial Diet was reconvened today after the New Year holidays. On the reopening of the session, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo explained in detail the basic administrative policy of the Government. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu reviewed the recent diplomatic situation.

The House of Peers met, in a plenary session at 10 a.m., and listened to Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu. The Budget, Petitions, Account Settlement and other Committees of the House of Peers met at 9:30 a.m., and elected their respective chairmen and vice-chairmen. These committees will again meet in the afternoon to commence examination of the bills entrusted to them.

The House of Representatives will meet in a plenary session at 1 p.m. this afternoon. Upon the opening of the session, the Speaker is expected to recommend Toyomitsu Izaka, from Osaka, as the new House Chairman, to succeed the late Shizuo Makino, eliminating the process of election. Then the House will hear Prime Minister Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu.

Fusanosuke Mayeda, from Hyogo, and Budaiyu Kogure, from Gumma, will question the Prime Minister on the administrative policies of the Government. After hearing the reply by the Prime Minister and others of Government on those questions, the House of Representatives is scheduled to adjourn for the day.

# *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

**January 20**

Only local fighting activities are reported from the southern part of the Eastern Front. In the area of Shashkoff and south of Polonnoye German troops recaptured several localities by counter-attacks. The garrison of a German base which had been temporarily encircled and was fighting bravely has been relieved.

West of Rechitza, heavy fighting is going on. Enemy groups which had penetrated the German positions were thrown back in embittered fighting.

Near Vitebsk, northwest and north of Nevel, only local operations took place.

North of Lake Ilmen, south of Leningrad and south of Oranienbaum, heavy defensive fighting is continuing. In the course of local operations to shorten the front in this sector the town of Novorograd was evacuated.

In the western part of the southern Italian front, the enemy continued strong attacks, supported by artillery and battleplanes. The completely destroyed town of Minturno was lost after embittered fighting. All the other enemy attacks as well as the attempts to cross the Guarigliano were repulsed. In the central sector, German troops attacked and annihilated an enemy encampment. The enemy suffered severe losses. Prisoners were taken.

On the Channel coast, long-range batteries of the German navy shelled targets in Dover, Deal, Folkstone and Ramsgate. Between January 1 and 20, German naval forces, naval "flak" and "flak" on board merchant vessels shot down 38 enemy aircraft.

# Chinese Reds Smashed In Hopei Battle Area

**Domei**

SHIHMEN, January 20.—Japanese Punitive Units are dealing annihilating blows against the Chinese Communist bandits, which commenced counter-attacks in the southern sectors of Hopei Province.

Although operations are still in progress, during the period from January 14 to 17, 51 enemy bodies were abandoned on the battlefields and 23 were taken prisoners.

In addition, the Japanese troops succeeded in capturing 44 rifles, nine revolvers, 30 guns and numerous other arms and ammunition.

# JAPAN MUST SEIZE GOLDEN CHANCE TO CRUSH ENEMY, TOJO TELLS DIET

### Nation's Solid War Set-Up, Both on Fighting Lines And Home Front Stressed; Expansion of Air Power To Deal Smashing Blow Declared Vital

**In a clear and forceful outline of the Government's program for all-out efforts to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in his address before the Upper House of the Imperial Diet, this morning called upon the legislators to speedily pass upon the vital measures which have been presented for their study and approval.**

**The full text of the Prime Minister's message follows:**

"I have been filled with deep emotion by the most gracious Rescript which His Imperial Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant on the occasion of the opening ceremony. In humble obedience to the Imperial Will, it is my resolute intention to pursue together with you our heavy responsibilities in this decisive war situation with our utmost efforts, speedily attain our war objectives and thereby set our Sovereign's mind at ease.

"More than two years have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, the officers and men of our Imperial Forces are more than ever continuing their valiant fighting with skillful strategy. Together with you, gentlemen, I express to these officers and men our heartfelt thanks for their gallant fighting and, at the same time, reverently express our sincere respect to those who have given their lives for our fatherland, convey our profound sympathy to those families who have given their beloved ones to the cause of our Empire and pray for the quick recovery and early return to service of our officers and men who are wounded or sick. Furthermore, I wish together with you gentlemen again to give our profound expression of respect to our countrymen for their strenuous efforts to fight through this war.

"Viewing the war situation in Greater East Asia, the counter-offensive of the enemy has recently become increasingly severe and stubborn. They are, as you all know, despite the tremendous losses and setbacks, gradually advancing their bases, relying solely on their material abundance, and furthermore are attacking our lines of sea communication the effect of which on our transportation cannot be minimized.

**Enemy Dealt Heavy Losses**

"To meet this serious war situation, our frontline officers and men, by utilizing the position of strategical superiority secured in the early stages of the war and by their continuous and uninterrupted brave fighting, are inflicting costly damages on the enemy. Especially, recently, the brilliant successes they are achieving in the Solomons area, in the Gilberts area and in China are indeed without parallel in military history, and the only ones who do not know this are the peoples of United States and Britain whose eyes have been blinded by their leaders. The very severe losses which are being inflicted upon the enemy's fighting personnel are especially to be noted. In the face of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces, each of whom is determined not to rest until he has stricken down ten of the enemy, only a gloomy future awaits the American and British forces which have the impertinence and audacity to come challenging. Indeed, only ultimate defeat lies ahead of them. In concert with the valiant fighting of the officers and men at the front, our one hundred million people have risen to action.

"Our students have joined the colors and the conscription age has been lowered. These are steps which have already been taken by the belligerent countries, but that our country has effected them only now for the first time demonstrates our superiority over enemy America and Britain with respect to mobilization and, at the same time, our resolute determination to crush the United States and Britain.

"With regard to fighting power, especially air-power, various difficulties have been overcome and an epochal upward curve is being registered in our production. Compared with last year our production of aircraft has reached the point where today it is already more than twice as great.

"As you know the Ministry of Munitions was newly established on November 1 last year and on the 15th last the transfer by the Army and Navy of control of business related to airplane production to that ministry was completed. Thus at last the Ministry of Munitions has been enabled to give full and complete play to its proper functions. The conditions necessary for the expansion of airplane production has thus been greatly strengthened and henceforth rapid strides which will further increase the production by several times over the present rate is expected. In connection with increasing our fighting power, we naturally feel the need for greater inventiveness and effort to meet the requirements of intensified war operations. If we demonstrate to the utmost in the aircraft industry that capacity and skill which our one hundred million people displayed in the fiber industry in surpassing the world's level in technical ability and efficiency within only a short space of time, an epochal increase in the production of aircraft can be expected. With such a confidence, the Government, together with the people, are firmly determined, in accordance with the findings of the Administrative Supervisory Commission and by adding even more to our constant ingenuity and efforts, surely and fully realize the phenomenal strengthening of our air-power in response to the demands of the front lines.

**Enemy Seek Short War**

"As shown lately in the South Pacific by their desperate and challenging strategy which disregards the tremendous sacrifices they are suffering, it is manifestly clear that the United States and Britain, especially the United States, while outwardly talking of a long war, are inwardly craving for a short war. This is due to nothing more than their operational handicap resulting from over-extended supply lines and to their serious distress and unrest both at home and abroad. For instance, munitions production, upon which the United States greatly relies, has already reached its peak and, as the problems of materials and manpower arise, unrest increases in intensity. In Britain, the national strength has declined and the degree of exhaustion is becoming greater and greater.

"If Japan is given time, her strategic position would become even stronger, the war resources of the Southern Region would even more be converted into fighting power, the unity of the peoples of Greater East Asia would become more strengthened than it is now and the position of Japan would be beyond their power. Naturally, the United States and Britain have these facts in consideration and naturally they are what these enemies most fear. For the war leaders of the United States and Britain who have created an unjustifiable cause and dragged their people into the sufferings of war, it is unavoidable in the face of the distresses and dissatisfaction of their people which increase with each passing year that they should, by the pressure of the urgency of the necessity to maintain their own position, resort to rash actions and recklessness. It is also natural that the Allied Nations, having fundamental clashes of national interests, should be so impatient about saving the situation quickly before it gets beyond control.

"Now the enemy is in a fit of impatience. Now, when the enemy is in such a state, a golden opportunity not to be missed is offered us to inflict upon them a crushing blow and drive them to their catastrophic end. By grasping this opportunity with utmost calmness and composure we are to deal him greater smashing blows. In fact, this operation of meeting and defeating the enemy is already taking place. For instance, take the six air battles off Bougainville Island and the four air battles off the Gilbert Islands. When such enormous losses are repeatedly suffered, it is not difficult to imagine that

(Con[illegible] on C[illegible] 1 Page 2)

# Prime Minister's Address

(Continued from Page 1)

they must prove fatal even to the United States relying as it does on its great material abundance. Considering the loss of tens of thousands of enemy officers and men who have been buried in the depths of the southern sea in a short period of time, it is not beyond comprehension how profound the effect of those losses has been on the enemy. It is quite natural that confronted by this grim reality the enemy leaders are doing their utmost to cover up these losses. It is nothing other than the expansion of our fighting power, especially our air power, for which our one hundred million people are zealously exerting their efforts which makes possible the further increase of the power and might of the Imperial Forces to meet and crush the enemy and, at the same time, the switching over to offensive operations without the loss of any opportunity. It goes without saying that it is necessary that we strengthen at the same time our position for a long war both materially and spiritually.

"What is meant by our position for a long war is internally the perfection of our strong position to endure for a long time and externally the taking of offensives to bring the enemy to their kness. In accordance with the fundamental requirements for the prosecution of the war, the Government, in order to leave no stones unturned in carrying out measures to perfect the internal position for decisive warfare, have especially since last autumn been taking various steps for that purpose. However, I wish to say a few words about the principal points to be emphasized of the measures to be earnestly pursued by the Government.

**Speedy Output Vital**

"Whether or not we can speedily and sufficiently supply superior aircraft to the front lines now will decide the general trend of the present war situation and determine its outcome. The speed with which we produce aircraft and the volume of our production are absolute requirements for the expansion of our air power. Of course, this is no easy matter to accomplish, but we must do it by all means for victory. As I have already said, the Government confidently expect, together with the people, that this surely will be done.

"For the expansion of our fighting power, especially our air power, it is deemed fundamentally necessary that the production of iron, light metals, coal and other important war materials be increased, that the national labor service be strengthened and that the sea and land transportation be improved.

"With respect to the increase of vital munitions production, the Government are putting forth their utmost efforts in response to the requirements of military operations and are endeavoring to realize it on the basis of a plan for epochal production increase. Along with this, with respect to the strengthening of the national labor service, the Government intend to take every possible measure to increase its volume, that is, to increase the number of men and women, and to improve its quality, that is, to enhance the production efficiency.

"With respect to the increase in the volume of production, it is thought that the strengthening of the national labor service will increase the people's burden and produce not a little effect upon their livelihood, but in meeting the severity of the war situation in the future the Government expect vigorously to carry it out. I firmly believe that our countrymen will gladly respond to this urgent requirement of our country.

"As regards the improvement of quality, there is as yet room for many improvements in various fields. The Government expect to endeavor further to give guidance in that regard and, at the same time, spare no efforts to realize every possible improvement through the increased ingenuity and efforts of those who are directly concerned with the task.

"In connection with the improvement of sea and land transportation, the losses being suffered in sea transportation cannot by any means be minimized. The Government are endeavoring to reduce the losses in shipping by strengthening sea and air protection and, at the same time, to adopt urgent measures with respect to such questions as transports, crew, operational efficiency, loading efficiency and especially the acceleration of shipbuilding by surmounting all difficulties and further to strengthen land transportation and are thus comprehensively improving and securing our sea and land transportation.

**Must Boost Food Output**

"Along with the measures already mentioned, the assurance of the supply of foodstuffs is an essential condition for victory. The Government have always been endeavoring to strengthen the nation's position of self-supply in accordance with carefully laid plans and now, thanks to the efforts of the people, there has been an epochal increase in the production of rice and in addition wheat, potatoes and other staple foods and further, due to the extraordinary cooperation of Manchoukuo, our food situation no longer is a cause for any anxiety however long the war may last. We are profoundly thankful for the efforts of our farming people who, true to the traditional virtues and customs of our nation's farming districts, are putting forth their utmost efforts for the increase of food production by mutual reliance and mutual help regardless of age or sex in surmounting numerous hardships. How important the question is of assuring food supply in wartime, especially when war becomes protracted, is clear in the light of military history, especially in the light of the experience of the first Great European War. The Government intend to devote their attention hereafter to the increase and smooth distribution of foodstuffs and thus strengthen our position of self-supply and, in this regard, expect the active cooperation of the people.

"In meeting the developments of the war situation it becomes ever more necessary not only to increase taxes and people's savings but to effect the more efficient employment of industrial capital. The Government intend to do all they can to achieve the desired results with the cooperation of the people.

"In parallel with these measures the wartime regulations governing the service of Government officials are a fundamental requisite in carrying out the various measures. In view of the unprecedentedly grave war situation, the manner in which we officials perform our duties will directly reflect itself upon the nation's morale and effect the activities of the people, thereby greatly influencing the prosecution of the war. Thus was promulgated the regulations governing the conduct of officials in wartime, clearly indicating the way to be pursued by officials of the Government. We Government officials resolutely intend by constant self-reflection and with diligence strictly to observe these regulations and to do our utmost in service to the State.

**Faith in Victory Stressed**

"I have already explained the fundamental requirements for the prosecution of the war and the important points of the Government's domestic measures based upon those requirements, but what I wish especially to emphasize here concerns that abiding faith in victory which our one hundred million people hold deep in their hearts. That is the conviction of attaining the ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Needless to say, war in its final analysis is a contest of will against will. The Powers of the world have waged war with their total strength for several years and the final victory will come to those who maintain their fighting will with faith in their final victory. There is only a hair's breadth between final victory and defeat. In the present war we must be prepared for difficulties that will become more and more severe. However, at the same time, it is but natural that the agony and distress of the enemy caused by our smashing blows should further increase in intensity. It is naturally to be expected that when the opposing camps are exhausted, that side whose faith in victory has been shaken and whose fighting will has been lost the earlier will go down in defeat.

"Woe to the countries that dare to come against our Empire, founded upon a peerless national polity and holding a position of invincibility. The spiritual power of loyalty and service of the Japanese race, having at their head the Imperial Family prospering for ages eternal, is certainly without parallel in the world. Once having been aroused, as it has been for the defense of the Empire's existence, this spiritual power is now sweeping away everything in its path in the War of Greater East Asia. The more immediate the dangers and the greater the difficulties, the stronger becomes the spiritual power of our people.

"At Attu Island and recently at Tarawa and Makin Islands, our forces clashed with the enemy more than ten times greater in number, dealt out crushing blows and fought to the death to the very last man. These brave fighting men solemnly demonstrated to the enemy on behalf of our entire nation what stuff the fighting spirit of the Yamato race is made of. We cannot forget that there are numerous brave officers and men who have died in heroic action and who have left behind them distinguished deeds that are in no way different from those of the men of Attu, Tarawa and Makin. It is this magnificent spiritual strength that constantly flows in the veins of all of our one hundred million people. It is because of this spiritual strength that is without parallel in the world that we can surely and ultimately win the victory in this war for justice. What the enemy inwardly dread is this very spirit. When the epochal increase of our fighting power is realized with this great spiritual strength and with the effectuation of the various measures which I have mentioned, only victory lies ahead of us.

**East Asia Is United**

"Turning to the developments in Greater East Asia, you will recall that in November last the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was held. This Assembly was an epochal event in the midst of the successful prosecution of the war and completion of the construction of Greater East Asia. There gathered together at this assembly in a bright and cordial atmosphere the responsible leaders of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations who openly discussed the future of Greater East Asia and reached a common decision. They solemnly declared that the countries of Greater East Asia will successfully prosecute the war, construct their region and thereby contribute toward the peace of the world in accordance with the Five Principles of Common Prosperity and Well-Being, Independence and Fraternity, Enhancement of Culture, Economic Development and Contribution to the Progress of Mankind.

"The Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations makes manifest the fact that the great ideal of the founding of our Empire is in perfect accord with the ideal of the people of Greater East Asia, making clear to the world in a most solemn manner the kindred spirit that binds all the East-Asian peoples. The one billion people of Greater East Asia, in increasingly closer collaboration, are strongly resolved to exert their utmost efforts to eliminate completely their common and age-long enemy and aggressors against East Asia, the United States and Britain, and to construct Greater East Asia, thereby contributing toward world peace. We are deeply thankful to the peoples of Greater East Asia for their wholehearted cooperation and I wish to take this opportunity to express together with you, gentlemen, our sincere appreciation to them.

"The oneness of virtue and mind that binds Japan and Manchoukuo is growing ever stronger. Furthermore, the conclusion of the Pact of Alliance between Japan and China and of the Japanese-Thai Treaty concerning the new territories of Thailand and the Independence of Burma and the Philippines all took place last year. The political participation of the native inhabitants of Malai, Java, Borneo, Sumatra and the Celebes has been steadily realized and the cooperation of these people with Japan is becoming remarkably active.

"Regardless of the sinister designs and unscrupulous intimidation of the enemy, the leaders of the Greater East-Asiatic countries are sternly resisting them, and by a clear comprehension of the general situation they are actively leading their people who, in turn, overcoming all difficulties, are vigorously marching toward ultimate victory. Of late, the American and British forces have been wantonly bombing non-military establishments in cities in various parts of East Asia, killing and injuring innocent people. To those people of East Asia who have been the victims of the inhuman acts of the enemy and have lost their lives or their homes, I wish to express my heartfelt sympathy and, at the same time, pay my sincere respect to those people who are bravely surmounting all hardships. The despicable outrages of the enemy can be condoned neither by Heaven nor by man. Not in the distant future Japan will take severe retaliatory steps. It is this resolute determination of our country that the people of the United States and Britain will do well to remember.

**Chungking, Enemy Pawn**

"Now that the unity of the one billion people of Greater East Asia is being strengthened day by day, the grand undertaking of liberating East Asia and constructing Greater East Asia is steadily making great forward strides. The very fact that the United States and Britain have discussed their future plans at Cairo by inviting Chungking at this late hour exposes the collapse of the spiritual link between them and Chungking. Confronted as it is by the new situation of a Japanese-Chinese relations which have reverted to their proper condition of mutual respect for sovereignty and independence and permanent friendship, the Chungking regime has lost its reason for resisting Japan. The American and British enemy who cannot be blind to the new trend of the people under the Chungking regime can no longer resort to any other measure than to cajole Chungking leaders who, still unawakened, are enmeshed in old connections and past circumstances. What the people under Chungking were given at the Cairo Conference was only an empty promise of aid and through it the prolongation and intensification of their distress accompanying their causeless war.

"The United States and Britain which previously had vaunted their general counter-offensive against Burma and declared that they would immediately come to the rescue of Chungking have not yet done anything even though the rainy season has long since passed and the dry season has already half gone. Thus, they are about to greet another rainy season without having yet accomplished anything.

"The emptiness and faithlessness of the ideal and humanity expounded by the American and British enemies are clearly shown by what Britain is doing toward the peoples under her rule and by what America is doing toward the Negroes under her administration. Abolition of racial discrimination and establishment of common prosperity and well-being among all the peoples of the earth are at once the long-cherished aspiration and perpetual ideal of us, the people of Asia, whereas the American and British enemy are bent upon seeking solely their own prosperity by enslaving other peoples. Their designs upon East Asia are nothing less than to undo the new Greater East Asia which is now under construction and to make it a region to be exploited and oppressed by them as has been done in the past. There is all the difference in the world between our ideal and theirs. The one billion people of Greater East Asia could not acquiesce to their aims.

"We cannot help sympathizing with the Indian masses who now find themselves in dire straits and are still under the outrageous pressure of Britain and America. The liberation of India is the ardent desire of the one billion people of Asia, which they cannot suppress in spite of themselves. Numerous Indian patriots, led by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, have already risen for the independence of their country. When the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations met in Tokyo a short time ago with Mr. Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, attending it as observer, you will recall that the Imperial Government declared their readiness to transfer the Andaman and Nicobar Islands under occupation by the Imperial forces to the Provisional Government of Free India in the near future. The greatest undertaking of the century to gain freedom and independence for India has since been making steady progress under Mr. Bose. The four hundred million people of India, who have already been spiritually alienated from the insatiably greedy Britain and America, are acting without losing any opportunity in concert with this great movement of justice. In parallel with the development of this movement, a wave of liberation and independence is sweeping over the length and breadth of India. It may be expected, therefore, that the banner of independence, unfurled by the Provisional Government of Free India, will be hoisted over India before long. I take this opportunity to reaffirm before the world that the Japanese Empire, in conjunction with the other nations of Greater East Asia, will extend further positive aid to the liberation of India with all its resources and power.

**Reich Position Invincible**

"Turning to Europe, we find Germany, our ally, marching toward the destruction of America and Britain, having established an invincible position in the midst of various ups and downs. The difficulties experienced by Germany is easily understood by us. Germany has successfully overcome them with the entire nation solidly united as one. With her morale enhanced all the more, she is keeping up a valiant fight, being fortified by her faith in ultimate victory. The German forces, having successfully gone through various ordeals, are now poised for the forthcoming great decisive battle, and are watching for an opportunity to drive home hard blows against the Anglo-American armies in a decisive land battle, in a line of action in which they enjoy undisputed superiority, so that the Anglo-American enemies may be eternally deprived of a chance to rise again. Activities to which the German forces will give full play before long may be expected with full confidence.

"Japan and Germany are indivisibly one; bound together with ties of constant mutual trust in the building of a new order throughout the world on the basis of lofty ethical principles as well as by the blood shed by their officers and men in the war against their common enemies, the United States and Britain. Their cooperation, especially in the spiritual field, is being drawn still closer in proportion to the growing severity of the war situation. Italy, who has started all over again under the powerful leadership of Il Duce Mussolini is bending her efforts to strengthen her Axis ties, having steadily reorganized her home front. Together with you, gentlemen, I wish to pay our heartfelt respects to our European Allies, with Germany as their mainstay, for their gallant fighting and renew our firm resolve to crush the United States and Britain in concert with them both from the east and west, by further strengthening our cooperation with them.

"I have placed before you the Government's views and opinions in meeting the grave war situation. I bespeak your hearty cooperation with the Government in full understanding of their firm determination and also ask you to deliberate on and speedily approve the Budget and legislative bills submitted by the Government.

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# Press Comments

Friday, January 21

MAINICHI—Imperial Diet

TOKYO SHIMBUN—U.S. Fights for Selfish Ends

## Imperial Diet

MAINICHI—There is no doubt in the mind of any person today that the 84th regular session of the Imperial Diet which resumes work today will fulfil its functions as a unanimously united national Diet that will thresh out matters in a manner befitting these stringent times when our very national fortunes are at stake. In fact, ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Diet has never shown a lack of proper care and zeal in the deliberation of the measures brought before it. We have noted that the members have interpellated in regard to what should be interpellated and have discussed what should be discussed. The Diet, in short, has been unmistakably renovated. Also in regard to procedures, traditional usages have been subjected to scrutiny and those that were found merely formal and useless discarded.

Thus it seems that the foundations have been laid for an Imperial Diet that shall function perfectly as it should, but in eliminating the accumulated shortcomings of years it should not merely stop at the negative side of the matter but should give thought to the positive matter of discharging its duties to the fullest extent and of contributing to the attainment of unfailing victory.

In many of the plenary sessions, and other committee meetings, we have seen numerous examples of salutary zeal and good sense. But if we are to inquire into the matter a little closely, we must say that the utterances of Diet members have been unsystematic. Naturally, in wartime, the Diet cannot gain access to complete data on the measures of the State and it must also be difficult to establish authoritative policies in regard to the complicated wartime affairs. But, at the same time, the Diet is not permitted to work on the basis of fragmentary impressions or personal feelings. Diet members are radically different in their functions from such other State servants as members of the Cooperative Council.

The latter are not permitted, of course, to make irresponsible utterances or engage in idle discussions but their legal status is one of no official responsibility and they represent various occupational strata only as men of learning or experience and not as official deputies of the people. Consequently, a member of the Cooperative Council can make a proposal to the Government which may be considered by the occupational field he represents as quite good but which may merely end as a mere private scheme.

On the other hand, Diet members are neither occupational representatives or provincial deputies but each represents the entire people and each is in a responsible position as regards national government. A proposal of a Diet member must, therefore, be national in scope and significance and the Diet member making it must be convinced that it will be accepted by the Government and, when it is enforced prepared to be responsible for it.

No policy today is small or negligible. It is vitally necessary that conditions among the great masses should be fully clarified in the interest of effective and appropriate measures. In a session geared for unfailing victory that is all the more true. It is hoped that concrete, effective and timely proposals would be made by Diet members.

## U.S. Fights for Selfish Ends

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—The war has made it increasingly plain that the United States harbors the ambition to rule the world. This was clear when she chose to interfere in the European War and her recent actions have confirmed the judgment. Many facts go to prove that the United States had been considering war as the most favorable opportunity for assuring her future prosperity, but had been taking pains to conceal her anxiety for war and pretending to avoid it, while internally waiting for its coming. Especially was this the case with the plutocrats ruling America. War to them was the surest way to prosperity. Thus the United States intervened in the European War. Her war motives being of this impure nature, it is only natural that as her combat methods came to betray her glaring ambition and greed she should have become the target of criticisms both at home and abroad.

The resentment of the American people against the plutocrats that have fattened themselves on the sacrifices in blood and money that the great masses have made has gradually become noticeable. The war leaders of the United States outwardly are combatting war-profiteering on the part of the plutocrats but in reality they are merely compromising with them. Toward the people they are employing various methods to make use of their ignorance. An example of this is President Roosevelt's message to Congress exhorting them to strengthen the internal structure if American prosperity is to be safeguarded. It has ever been the greatest aim of American Presidents to bring prosperity to America and Roosevelt has simply made reference to this aim in order to prepare the people for further sacrifices in blood and money.

Roosevelt's war for prosperity has taken a most glaring form in various international instances. The establishment of AMGOT after the anti-Axis occupation of North Africa is a good case in point. Because of its too glaring nature, it has brought on bitter criticisms. It is clear that the activity of the AMGOT in North Africa is chiefly aimed at the acquisition of the mineral resources of the region. The United States is further extending its clutching hand to West Asia in order to secure petroleum. The advance of American capital into Iran and Iraq has overwhelmed the British and Soviets. It is quite natural that forces of repulsion should arise within the anti-Axis camp against America's selfish war policy. The fundamental reason for the many political issues that arise from time to time within the anti-Axis camp is this American policy of carrying on the war for her own prosperity.

# ART EXHIBITION SET AT IMPERIAL MUSEUM

### Leading Artists to Display Works From February 1 to 29

The members of the Fine Arts Section of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts will hold an exhibition of their work at the Imperial Museum Building from February 1 to 29, sponsored by the Imperial Museum and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to raise funds for the construction of warships.

The exhibition is being undertaken in consonance with the warship construction fund and other patriotic movements under way by the various cultural bodies in response to the brilliant victories achieved in the waters of the Pacific, Indian Ocean and elsewhere by the Imperial Navy.

Masterpieces by the leading contemporary artists in the four fields of Japanese painting, oil painting, sculpture and industrial arts will be on display. Already five pieces of Taikan Yokoyama's works and the same number of Gyokudo Kawai, one by Shintaro Yamashita and three industrial arts products by Kenkichi Miyamoto have been transported to the Exhibit Hall.

Aside from these, there will be 15 pieces of Japanese painting representing the work of 14 Academy members, 17 oil paintings by 12, 10 sculpture pieces by 8, and 15 pieces of industrial arts products by 7 members.

## Nelson Praises Soviets

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—Donald Nelson, Director of the United States War Production Board, who has been eager to please the Soviet Union ever since his visit to Moscow last year, made the following remarks about the Moscow Government today at Washington, according to a dispatch from the United States capital.

"The Soviet Union is not an economic rival of the United States, and she will be a good market for trade with us in the future. Of course, it is a fact that among the Soviet people there are some, just the same as in the United States, who do not recognize that socialistic Soviet Union could trade with capitalistic United States.

"The Soviet Union has learned the science of mass production because of the present war and she did not merely imitate our production method. I saw in the Soviet Union their production method created by the Soviet people, and some of it is really worthy of adoption in the United States."

## Liquefied Coal Gas Used

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—A trial airplane flight with gasoline made from liquefied coal as fuel was conducted in the United States in November last year, according to the American Magazine recently reaching here.

The gasoline used in the test flight was made at the Pittsburgh Laboratory of the United States Mine Bureau. The quantity of gasoline used in the test was about 35 gallons and it had about 85 per cent of octane.

At present the cost of producing liquefied coal gasoline is 5 cents a gallon, which is higher than that made from natural oil, but it is expected that in the future the production cost will be lowered, and a higher octane percentage will also be attained.

# CHURCHILL STRIVES TO SOLVE SQUABBLE

### Sees Polish Leaders In Attempt to Restore Amity With Soviets

Special

LISBON, January 20.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill took personal charge of Britain's part in the Soviet-Polish frontier dispute when he confered with three leaders of the refugee Polish regime at London, according to a dispatch from the British capital.

Diplomatic quarters forecast that Churchill will exert his personal influence with the Poles in an effort to effect a restoration of diplomatic relations between the Polish regime and the Soviet Union.

It is generally believed that the only hope for restoring the Polish-Soviet relations lay in reshuffling the Polish cabinet and removing General Kazimierz Sosnowski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Fighting Forces, who is regarded as an anti-Soviet.

**U.S. Backs Poles**

Special

STOCKHOLM, January 20.—The United States Government will continue to support the Polish regime in exile at London as the only legitimate Polish Government, reports the Aftonidningen from Washington.

According to this Swedish paper, the political quarters in Washington declared that the United States Government by no means would approve the resignation of some members of the Polish regime in order to create a basis for negotiation between the Polish regime and the Soviets. Washington circles claimed that such an action would be regarded as an interference with the internal affairs of a foreign State.

Meanwhile, it was learned from informed circles in London that the British Government was exerting its efforts to solve the Polish-Soviet border tiff and the crisis created in the relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Americans. Negotiations are being conducted through diplomatic channels under strict secrecy.

The Tidningen, a Swedish paper, reports from London that Prime Minister Winston Churchill is now probably trying to persuade the Polish regime to accept some solution. At any rate, indications point to the fact that Churchill and Roosevelt are determined to prevent anything which would create a rupture in the "harmonious" relations created among the anti-Axis Powers at the Teheran Conference.

**Soviet Press Hits Pacifists**

Special

LISBON, January 20.—The Soviet magazine, "War and the Working Class" today charged American and British pacifists with hindering the formation of the second front in western Europe, according to a dispatch received here.

The article stated that the pacifists are not only numerous but increasing in these countries.

The journal also assailed the Italian Badoglio regime for not suppressing Fascism, and alleged that the Polish regime had planned to join Germany in a war against the Soviet Union prior to the Reich attack on Poland.

## Councilors in Shonan Discuss Vital Issues

Domei

SHONAN, January 20.—The first meeting of the Shonan Special City Councilors' Assembly will be held tomorrow morning to discuss vital wartime issues.

The Assembly was inaugurated on December 7 last year with the appointment of 15 members by the Mayor of Shonan Special City, including six Chinese, four Malais, three Indians, one Eurasian and one Arab.

The aims of the Assembly are as follows:

1. To enhance the people's spirit of labor as one means of contributing toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. To draft practical plans for the improvement of the people's welfare. In this connection, matters concerning the increased production of foodstuffs, the rationing of salt and other issues will be discussed.
3. To realize the all-out cooperation of the citizens of Shonan in the defense of the city.
4. To further increase the cooperation of the city residents in the task of realizing the smooth operation of public enterprises, such as water and gas supply and transportation.

As the aforementioned items are all directly connected with the welfare of the citizens of this city, much is expected of the outcome of the meeting.

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